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DECEMBER 22, 1928.

Vol. CIX.

The Old, Old Wish!

1715.

*It gives me great pleasure
to wish my friends a
righte Merry Xmas and
a Prosperous New
Year.*

Sylvanus Bevan

*Jr Plough Court Pharm^y
in Lombard Street
City of London
Dec. 1715.*

1928-9.

The Directors of
ALLEN & HANBURY'S
LTD.

*take great pleasure in wishing
their Friends the world over.*

*A Merry Xmas
and a
Prosperous
New Year.*

PLOUGH COURT,
37, LOMBARD ST.
LONDON, E.C.3.



A NEW PRESENTATION

MORNY

BATH DUSTING POWDER

IN LUXURY MODEL BRONZE BOX



THIS new container for Morny Bath Dusting Powder is beyond all doubt the most beautiful that has ever been devised, and the most practical too. The richly embossed cover—a reproduction of the registered Morny mark—is in itself a work of delightful beauty, and the finish of the container, in the well-known Morny brown, as well as the merit of the contents, make this new presentation a luxurious addition to the range of Morny toilettries.

It retails at a price within the reach of a very wide public, and whether for Xmas stock or for regular business there can be no better item for the retailer who is cultivating the better-class business.

Each box is complete with white wool puff in compartment, which will serve as a separate "week-end" travel container.

MORNY BATH DUSTING POWDERS in luxury model Bronze box :

Minimum Retail Price in Great Britain.

"Nuit de Carnaval"	"Triomphe"	-	-	10/-
"Chaminade"	"Mystérieuse"	-	-	7/6
"June Roses"	-	-	-	
"Fantaisie"	"Sérénade"	-	-	6/6
"Eau de Cologne"	-	-	-	
"Lavender Flowers"	-	-	-	

Apply for full Price List and Terms to:—

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, W.1
LIMITED

Thank you

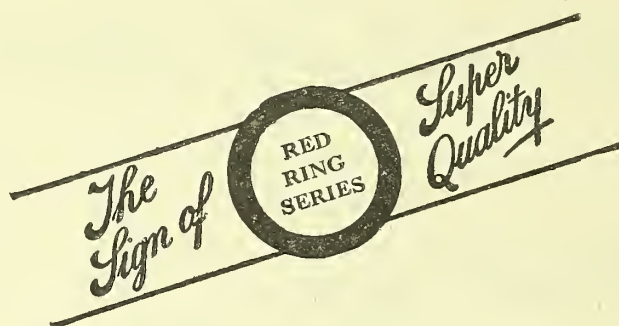
for another year of increased prosperity.

We hope we have been able to help you too, to break records.

"The Wigglesworth Way"

wishes you a merry Christmas and then a New Year brimful of healthy endeavour and contentment of mind that comes from the joy of work and achievement.

Wigglesworth, Ltd.
Westhoughton
Lancs.



XMAS GREETINGS
AND
GOOD WISHES TO ALL
OUR FRIENDS
FOR THE NEW YEAR

CUPAL LIMITED
Manufacturing Chemists
BLACKBURN

A RESOLUTION



Book a date for a display as illustrated of "RED RING Series" EMULSION with Glycerine and Hypophosphites at the commencement of the New Year. It revels in a display.

"RED RING Series" EMULSION is made from the finest non-freezing cod-liver oil obtainable, and to ensure perfect emulsification the very latest machinery is used. Attention to detail is carefully observed in both manufacture and pack as for all other "RED RING Series."

"As the 'lion' is to silver,
So is 'RED RING Series' to packed pharmaceuticals."

Retail	Wh'sale Doz.
1/3	10/-
2/3	18/-
4/3	34/-
7/6	60/-

Less
10% discount
28 days.

Bonus
13 to doz. on
6 doz. assorted.

Send for Illustrated Price List

CUPAL LIMITED
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BLACKBURN

TWO FORMULÆ

for Tincture of Ginger

using StaffAllenS OLEO-RESIN

OLEO-RESIN OF GINGER contains, in an unimpaired state, the full active principles of its raw material. It is in a form convenient for use and extremely concentrated.

StaffAllenS Oleo-Resin of Ginger may be employed in place of the spice from which it is prepared, giving a product equal to that made direct. Its use makes possible an easily controlled process and gives uniformity of product. It is instantly soluble in spirit. Two examples of its employment are given below.

Further details, samples and prices of StaffAllenS Oleo-Resin of Ginger and also of Capsicum, may be had on request. STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LIMITED, Manufacturing Chemists, Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2

TINCTURE OF GINGER

Take of Oleo-Resin Ginger, StaffAllenS 1 oz.
Alcohol (90%) to make 1 gallon

STRONG TINCTURE OF GINGER

Take of Oleo-Resin Ginger, StaffAllenS 5 oz.
Alcohol (90%) to make 1 gallon

StaffAllenS

OLEO-RESINS

GINGER AND CAPSICUM



INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Greeting) Cover	British Diamalt Co. (Extract of Malt)	Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (Cod Liver Oil)
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Oleo-Resins)	Brown & Son (Stills)	Fuller Laboratories (Celery Perlee) ..
Allwood Bros. (Carnation Perfumery) 20	Bruce, Starke & Co. (Cod-Liver Oil) xxiii	Gardiner & Co. (The Scotch House), Ltd. (Overalls)
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. (Otto Cold Cream)	Burrough, J., Ltd. (Alcohol) Leader Page	Genoxide, Ltd. (Bath Powder, &c.) ..
Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd. (Stannoxyl)	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ('Hypoloid' Quinine and Urethane)	George, Ernest J. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.
Ansay, R., Ltd. (Solvantine)	Bussell, T. C. (Bottle Caps)	Gilmont Products, Ltd. (Greetings) ..
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. (Corks) ..	Carr & Co., Ltd. (Bath Rusk)	Glaxo
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.	Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Greeting) ..	Gollin & Co. Pty., Ltd. ("Aspro") ..
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	Cellophane Co., Ltd. (Wrapping Material)	Gower, John (Books)
Baileys (Developing and Printing) ..	Chemical Works, "Flora" (Ess. Oils) 20	Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. (Greetings)
Baker Metal Stopper Co., Ltd. (Screw Caps, &c.)	Christy, T., & Co. (Pyshan Points Tea, Cucumel)	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Crêpe Bandages) 30
Battle, Hayward & Bower (Stockaline)	Coate & Co. (Axminster), Ltd. (Tooth-brushes)	Guest, T., & Co., Ltd. (Tablets, &c.) 12
Battle, J. C. M. (Vermine Killer)	Cocoa Mills, Wessanen	Haller Laboratories, Ltd. (Danysz Virus)
Beechams Pills, Ltd. (Veno's Cough Cure, &c.)	Connell, A., & Co. (Aniline Dyes, &c.) ..	Hampshire, F. W., & Co., Ltd. (Snowfire Cream)
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Pharm. Preps.)	Cresswell Bros. (Branch International Sponge Importers)	Harker, C. R., Staggs & Morgan, Ltd. (Petrolax)
Benckiser, J. A. (Tartaric Acid, &c.) vi	Croda, Ltd. (Lanoline)	Harkness, Beaumont & Co. (Disinfectant)
Benger's Food, Ltd. (Foods)	Crookes Laboratories (Bromoform Compound)	Harris, J., & Co. (Surgical Rubber Goods)
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd. (Machinery)	Cupal, Ltd. (Greeting, &c.)	Haywood, J. H., Ltd. (Surgical Appliances)
Berdoo & Fish (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.	Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Greeting) 23	Heggie & Aitcheson (Shopfittings) ..
Berg, E., Ltd. (Shopfittings) 34-Col. Supp.	Davenport, J. T., Ltd. (Chlorodyne) xi	Howard, R. H., Co. (Surgical)
Berners Proprietaries, Ltd. ("Dart-ring" Products)	Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Toilet Preps.) 27	Himrod Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Asthma Cure)
Betts & Co., Ltd. (Collapsible Tubes) 18	Deshell Laboratories, Ltd. (Petro-lagar)	Hind & Lund, Ltd. (Machinery) ..
Blackie, R. ("Spun" Wintergreen Cream)	Dickeson, R., & Co. (Besorbon)	Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd. (Crude Drugs, &c.)
Blythe, W. & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	Dubarry et Cie (Crème Shalimar) Cover	Holl, Karl (Screw Caps, &c.)
Bob Martin, Ltd. (Dog Medicines, &c.)	Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Sale Tickets, &c.)	Honeywill Bros., Ltd. (Alcohol) ..
Borax Consolidated, Ltd. (Borax) ..	Eno, J. C., Ltd. (Greeting)	Jackel et Cie (of Paris), Ltd. (Hair Cream)
Bourjois, A., et Cie. (Greetings)	Evans, Adlard & Co., Ltd. (Filter Papers)	Jackson, J. P., & Co., Ltd. (Rapid Filters)
Bragg, J. L., Ltd. (Charcoal Biscuits) xxi	Farmer, F., & Co. (Rat Poison)	Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chemists, Ltd. (Cod Liver Oil, &c.)
Bredt, W. (Dr. Thilo's Preps.)	Fellows Medical Manfg. Co., Inc. (Fellows Syrup)	Jones, Wm. Alfred, Ltd. (Pastilles) ..
Brierley, John (Valuer, &c.)	Ferris & Co., Ltd. (Nepenthe)	
Bristol-Myers Co. (Sal Hepatica) Leader Page	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	
	Frankenberg, L. (Razor Blades)	
	Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.	

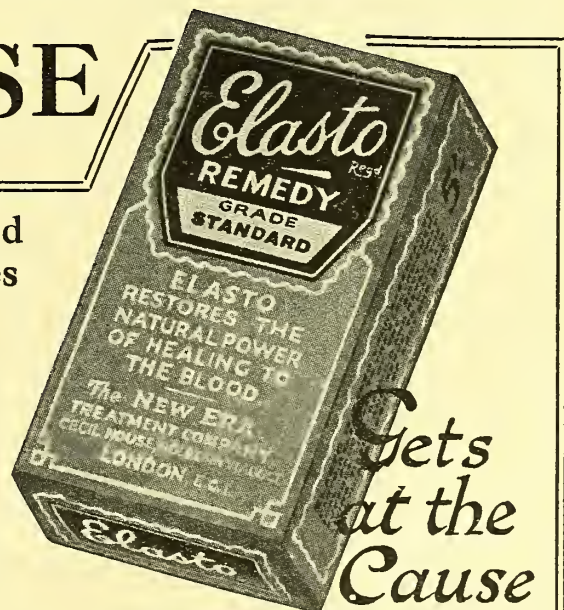
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For VARICOSE VEINS

and
the whole group of troubles
attributed to
Relaxed Conditions
of the tissues.

"ELASTO" is a scientifically prepared cell food—NOT A DRUG—and may be introduced with every confidence of extensive recommendation.

Recommend "ELASTO" for Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Eczema, Swollen Legs, Phlebitis, Thrombosis, Muscular Weakness, Bad Legs, Piles, Pro-lapsus, Varicocele, Hardened Arteries, Blood Pressure, Deficient Circulation and kindred ailments.



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THE NEW ERA TREATMENT CO.
CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT,
LONDON, E.C.

Full particulars, Showcards, and Leaflets on request.

One size only (a month's treatment), 5/-; per doz., 45/- from your wholesaler.

INDEX—cont.

Josephs, Percy R. E. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.	Perken, Son, & Co., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	Solport Bros., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottle Covers)
Josephs, Philip, & Sons (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.	Perry's Powders, Ltd.	Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ..
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. (Brushes) ..	Photopress (Developing, &c.)	Spicer, E. H., & Co., Ltd. (Elixir of Ephedrine)
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Greeting) ..	Pillscher, J. (Microscopes, &c.)	Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) ..
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Lambert, L., & Co., Ltd. (Caramel) Leader Page	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd. (Printers) ..
Lee, R. (Manicure Requisites)	Proprietary Agencies, Ltd. (Milk of Magnesia)	Tatcho Tone Co. (Hair Preps.)
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Liebermann, L. L. (Optical Tuition) ..	Reed, A. E., & Co. (Glycerine)	Tolkien, C., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin)
Lincoln & Midland Counties Drug Co., Ltd. (Clarke's Blood Mixture) ..	Rendell, W. J. (Quinine Pessaries) 21-22	Towle, E. T., & Co., Ltd. (Penny- royal Pills, &c.)
Liverpool School of Pharmacy	Riley, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Hypo)	Townsend, James, & Sons (Printing) ..
London College of Pharmacy	Roberts & Co. (Ferrigen)	Town Talk Polish Co. (Polishing Cloths, &c.)
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Marshall, C. F., & Son (Dental Plate Brushes, &c.)	Rouse & Co. (Opoepton, &c.)	Washington Chemical Co., Ltd. (Pat- tinson's Magnesia)
Matthews, D., & Sons (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.	Rowland, A., & Sons, Ltd. (Macassar Oil)	Wedgwood, Josiah, & Sons, Ltd. (Mortars and Pestles)
Mavlanakar, K. B. (Sandalwood Oil) ..	Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.	Westminster College of Pharmacy ..
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd. (Greeting) ..	Saint Raphael Cie (Tonic Wine)	Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd. (Botanical Drugs, &c.)
Mawson & Proctor, Ltd. (Majax) ..	Sakabe & Co. (Toilet Brushes, &c.) ..	White, Tomkins & Courage, Ltd. (Peppermint Oil)
Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd. (Yeast Preps.)	Schering, Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Specialities)	Wigglesworth, Ltd. (Greeting)
Morny Prères, Ltd. (Toilet Preps.) Cover	Schimmel & Co. (Perf. Prods.)	Williamson Bros., Ltd. (Powder Puffs)
Mulford, H. K., Co., Ltd. (Anti- septic Healing Powder)	Scholl Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Bunion Reducer)	Winchester Manfg. Co., Ltd. ("Wimaco" Surgical Goods)
Neill, J., & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd. (Razor Blades)	Scruton, O., & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture)	Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd. (Ballroom Floor Polish)
Newball & Mason (Ginger Wine Essence)	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	Wright, John, & Co. (Gas Radiators)
New Era Treatment Co. ("Elasto") ..	Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes)	Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (Embrocation)
Ondura Tyre Works (Re-treading) ..	Sherley, A. F., & Co. (1928), Ltd. (Dog and Cat Medicines)	Yadil Products (1925), Ltd.
Onzo, Ltd. (Ointment)	Shoppee, A. C., Ltd. (Weighing Machines)	Youldon, F. (Bottles)
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (Robo- leine)	Sier, Voss & Tomes (Transparit) Leader Page	Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinicals)
Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) .. Col. Supp.	Sim, Ltd. (Ampoule Files)	Zeiss, Carl (London), Ltd. (Reflector Lamps)
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd. (Greeting) ..	Singleton & Cole, Ltd. (Wholesale Tobacconists)	
Parfums Marcel Guerlain, Ltd. (Greeting)	Smith, Martin H., Co. (Ergocapil) ..	
Parkinson, R., & Sons (Kilkof) Leader Page	Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Chemicals)	
	Soc. Voor Chemische Industrie (Theo- bromine, &c.)	
	Solazzi (Liquorice)	

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MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO STOCK ONLY

REMOGEN LIQUID PARAFFIN. B.P.

Which is guaranteed to be the finest produced.

UNBEATABLE PACK

Supplied in 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., 24 oz. & 32 oz. sizes

Write us without delay for particulars of Contract Prices. It will pay you.

C. TOLKIEN & CO. LTD.

REMOGEN WORKS - - - SILSDEN, YORKSHIRE.

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PACKED TO SELL

made to keep on selling



When your customers see a display of Otto Cold Cream they say:—"How nice."

When they use it they say:—"This is *real* cold cream."

It is. The best that can be made; it could not be made better.

Sent to you in various artistic containers that sell this superfine cold cream on sight.

Prices and samples sent to you by return of post.

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SPECIAL CARTONS

We have the very latest machinery for producing Special Cartons, either plain, printed single colour, several colours and gold, or embossed.

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**ROBINSON'S of
CHESTERFIELD**
for
**CARDBOARD
BOXES**

ROUND • OVAL • SQUARE • FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



"SAMPLING" BOXES

Illustrated above are a few of our "Sampling" Boxes.

These little boxes are very neat indeed and are fitted with self-sealing lid which can be supplied either in the dredger type or plain.

Send for samples and prices.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES,

CHESTERFIELD

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY "NEW MIX" NEW YEAR

**NEW
MIX**

WE wish all our friends who have supported us so well in the past a very, very happy Christmas. And we hope to make a *very material and practical contribution to the happiness of their New Year* by increasing their trade and their profits through the popularity of New Mix, based on the undoubted qualities of this wonderful new tooth paste and the extensive advertising campaign which has backed those qualities up.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE

On and after December 22, 1928, our offices at 35 Crutched Friars, E.C.3, will be removed to larger premises at

WILLING BUILDING,

356-364 GRAY'S INN ROAD,

KING'S CROSS, LONDON, W.C.1



NO SOAP

NO GRIT

NO DRUGS

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.

35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3



Christmas Greetings
and Good Wishes for the New Year

ASPIRGRAN ASSURES
QUICK DISINTEGRATION
THEREFORE
THERAPEUTICALLY
BETTER

ASPIRGRAN

IS A UNIQUE FORM OF
PUREST ASPIRIN WHICH HAS
ENABLED TABLET MAKERS
TO OFFER BETTER AND
Purer TABLETS

GRAESSER-MONSANTO
CHEMICAL WORKS
LIMITED.

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AND LONDON.

HEAD SALES OFFICE:
KING WILLIAM ST. HOUSE
ARTHUR STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

NORTHERN SALES OFFICE:
1 BOOTH STREET
MANCHESTER

Maw's



Page

Greetings

The House of Maw extends to all pharmacists and their families, at home and overseas, the heartiest of Yuletide greetings and good wishes for the New Year. May 1929 prove more fruitful than the most successful of past years and be the means of furthering the time-honoured traditions of pharmacy.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

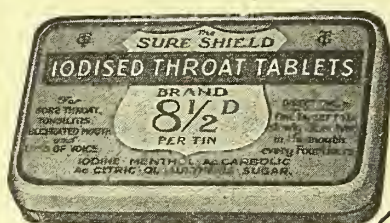
LONDON DEPOT:
1 SWAN STREET,
MINORIES, E.1

Telephone: ROYAL 8111.

THE SURE SHIELD



IODISED THROAT TABLETS



8½d. Tins

5/6 per doz. 63/- per gross

1s. 3d. Tins

9/6 per doz.

108/- per gross

THOS. GUEST & CO., LTD., CARRUTHERS STREET,
 ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

Display Your Stock in **TRAY COUNTERS**

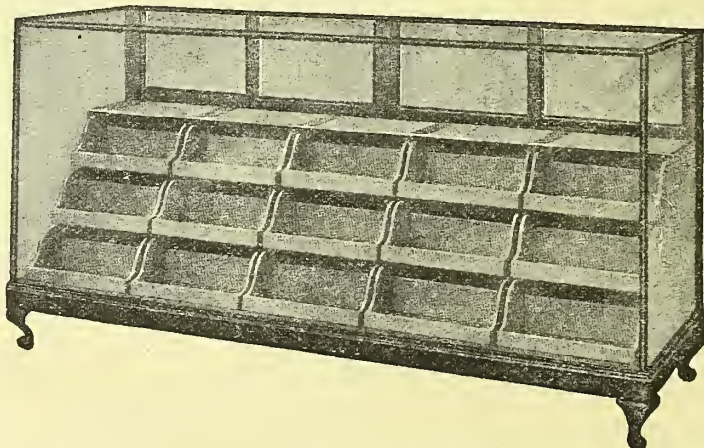
These Counters SELL the Goods

All made in finest MAHOGANY, with Best BRITISH PLATE GLASS

Stock

LENGTHS:

**5 feet
 and
 6 feet**



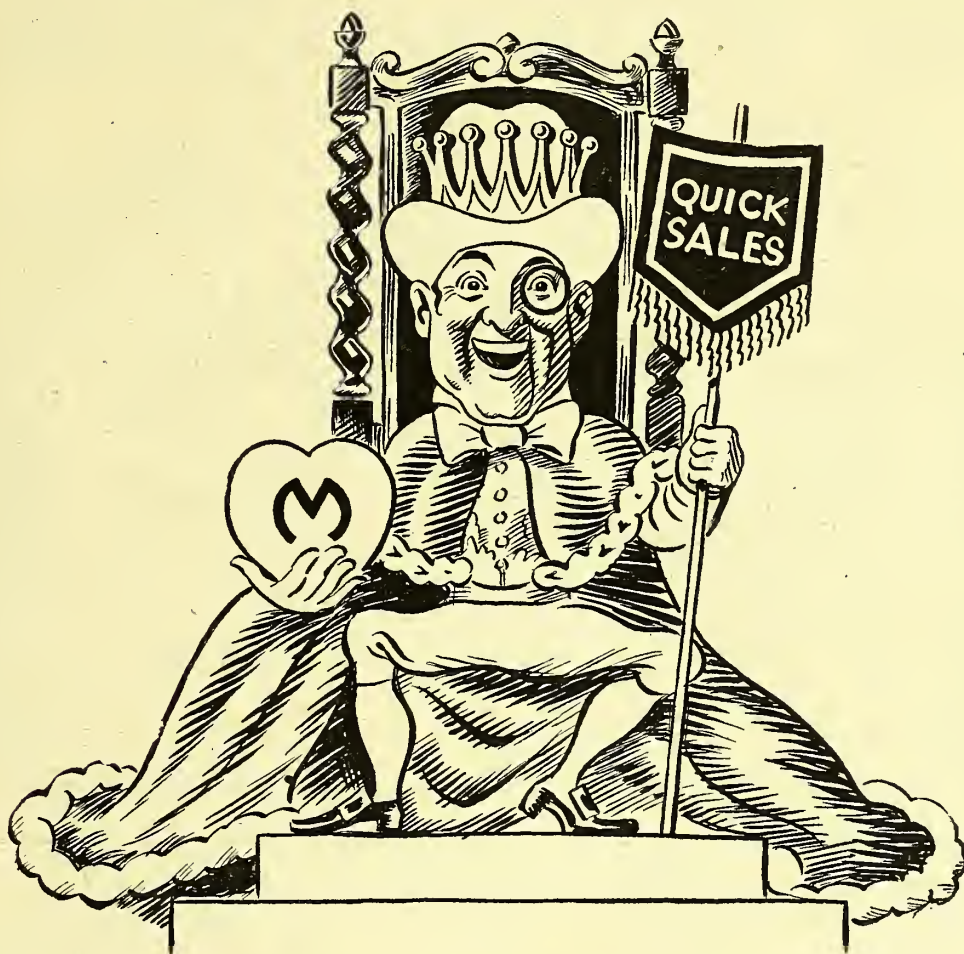
Standard

SIZES:

**36 in. high
 24 in. wide**

*Send for
 our
 Price Lists*

HEGGIE & AITCHISON *SHOPFITTING SPECIALISTS*
DUFF STREET - - - **EDINBURGH**



CROWNED!

The King of Quick Sellers

Again we've had a record year, and we hope our Christmas Greetings, blended with those of your other friends, will help to brighten the closing days of the passing year, and assist you to face with joy the year that is to come.

★

In 1929, I'll continue to justify the confidence you have placed in me and my product, and retain the fine friendship of good folks like you who make living so much more worth while.—*Mr. Moorland.*

Telegraphic Address: "CRESSWELL, HOLB., LONDON."

Telephone: No. 1432 Holborn.

THE SPONGE HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,
CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers,

18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE

LONDON, W.C.1

WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT BY US FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.
WE INVITE COMPETITION.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases.

THE CONTENTS OF THE FOLLOWING CASES WILL BE PRESSED-PACKED AND SENT POST FREE TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BUYERS WITHIN THE RADIUS OF PARCELS POST.



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice,
Finest Texture
and Shape.
The Pick of all
the Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.
250 " "	1/-
200 " "	1/6
160 " "	2/-
140 " "	2/6
120 " "	3/-
100 " "	3/6
90 Medium Bath	4/6
80 " "	5/6
72 " "	6/6
60 " "	7/6
45 Large " "	8/6
30 " "	10/6
24 " "	12/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.

Good 2nd
Quality.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
180 at	9d.
170 " "	1/-
160 " "	1/2
160 " "	1/6
150 " "	1/9
140 " "	2/-
120 " "	2/6
110 " "	3/-
90 " "	3/6
80 " "	4/-
75 " "	4/6
70 " "	5/-
65 " "	5/6
50 " "	6/6

HONEYCOMB

3rd Shape.
Toilet and Bath.Largest Sponges
obtainable at the
prices.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
250 at	6d.
200 " "	8d.
180 " "	9d.
160 " "	1/-
140 " "	1/3
120 " "	1/6
100 " "	1/9
90 " "	2/-
80 " "	2/6
60 " "	3/-
45 " "	4/6
30 " "	5/-

FINE TURKEY

CUPS.

1st Quality.
PICKED SHAPES.
Average
Pieces Price
in per
Case. Piece.

Toilet Selected	300 at	1/-
	250 "	1/3
	200 "	1/6
	175 "	1/9
	150 "	2/-
	140 "	2/6
	100 "	3/-
	90 "	3/6
	80 "	4/-
	70 "	4/6
	60 "	5/-
	50 "	6/-
Bath	45 "	6/6
Selected	40 "	7/6

FINE TURKEY

SOLIDS.

SELECTED
SHAPES.

1st Quality.

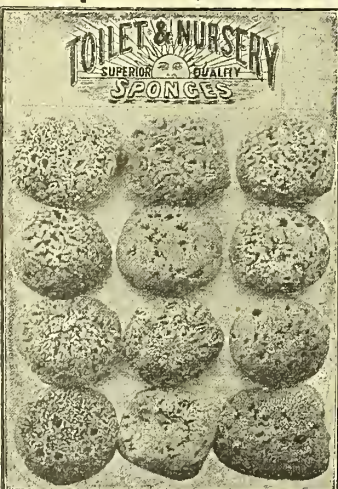
	Average Pieces Price in per Case. Piece.
Nursery	200 at 1/-
Toilet	150 „ 1/6
„	100 „ 1/9
„	100 „ 2/-
„	80 „ 2/6
Bath	50 „ 3/-
„	36 „ 4/-
„	24 „ 5/-



LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES Fine Turkey, Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities, Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz.: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

CARDED AND BOXED SPONGES



SERIES A : Honeycomb Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	8/-
2 2d. " "	12	16/-
3 3d. " "	12	24/-
4 4d. " "	12	32/-
6 6d. " "	6	45/-
9 9d. " "	6	72/-
12 1/- " "	6	96/-
18 1/6 " "	6	144/-
24 2/- " "	6	192/-
30 2/6 " "	6	240/-

SERIES C : Grass Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	7/6
2 2d. " "	12	15/-
3 3d. " "	12	22/6
4 4d. " "	12	30/-
6 6d. " "	6	45/-
9 9d. " "	6	67/6
12 1/- " "	6	90/-

SERIES B : Turkey Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	8/-
2 2d. " "	12	16/-
3 3d. " "	12	24/-
4 4d. " "	12	32/-
6 6d. " "	6	48/-
9 9d. " "	6	72/-
12 1/- " "	6	96/-
18 1/6 " "	6	144/-
24 2/- " "	6	192/-
30 2/6 " "	6	240/-

SERIES E : Velvet Sponges.

No.	Pieces on card.	Per gross.
1 1d. Retail	12	7/6
2 2d. " "	12	15/-
3 3d. " "	12	22/6
4 4d. " "	12	30/-
6 6d. " "	6	45/-
9 9d. " "	6	67/6
12 1/- " "	6	90/-



SELECTED FINE CUBAN.

For Nursery and Toilet Uses.

AA Round Solids, containing 24 pieces	2/- per box
A " " " "	2/-
B " " " "	3/-
C " " " "	4/6
D " " " "	6/-
E1 " " " "	8/-
E2 " " " "	12/-
E3 " " " "	8/-

SPECIAL LINE CHEAP CUBAN.

Half forms, large sponge for money.

HC 1 Half Shapes, 8 dozen in box	12/- per box
" 2 " " " "	12/6
" 3 " " " "	10/6

NEW FINE ANCLOTE.

For Toilet and Bath, exquisitely soft, very durable.

No. 20 Containing 36 pieces, uniform size	9/- per box
" 21 " " " "	8/-
" 22 " " " "	8/-
" 23 " " " "	18/-
" 24 " " " "	24/-

NEW ANCLOTE HONEYCOMB. Velvet Quality. Very soft and durable for Toilet and Domestic Use.

01 Large for money, 36 pieces	9/- per box
02 " " " "	8/-
03 " " " "	12/-
04 " " " "	18/-
05 " " " "	12/-



Excerpt from "A Christmas Carol."

THEN all the Cratchit family drew round the hearth in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning half a one; and at Bob Cratchit's elbow stood the family display of glass—two tumblers and a custard cup without a handle. These held the hot stuff from the jug, however, as well as golden goblets would have done; and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chestnuts on the fire sputtered and cracked

noisily. Then Bob proposed—

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO US ALL
MY DEARS—GOD BLESS US

which all the family re-echoed:

And this greeting we pass on to you for Christmas, 1928, and may the ensuing year be brim-filled with Prosperity.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool



For a **PERFECT** dance floor
you can confidently recommend -

BOVAL FLOOR GLOSS



No Wax
No Worry
Delightfully
fragrant
Creates No
Dust.

FOR
Ball-Room
Floors

Simply
Sprinkle
on the floor
- the dancers
do the rest.

Take full advantage
of the
DANCING SEASON
by displaying
'BOVAL'

FLOOR GLOSS

Packed in beautifully decorated sprinkler-
top containers.

1/6 P.A.T.A. - 12/- doz.

2/6 " - 20/- doz.

Bonus for 10 Days' Window Display

13 to the dozen on orders
to the net value of £5.

Carriage Paid. Free Package.

Attractive Showcard Supplied.

STOCKED BY LONDON HOUSES.

**JAMES WOOLLEY
SONS & Co., LTD.
MANCHESTER.**





*Thomas
Kerfoot & Co. Ltd.*

*offer to all their customers
and trade friends*

A GREETING FOR
CHRISTMAS AND
THE NEW YEAR

*and wish for them
a prosperous 1929
— especially with*

**"VAPEX," "KEROCAIN"
"CASTOLS," "DISTOL"
"OTTOS," "MINERAL
SPRING" HEALTH
GRANULES, EMUL
SION PASTILLES,**

*and other products
of the Garden
Laboratories
at Bardsley
Vale*

**THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.**

Collapsible Tubes



Quality in Design and Finish
of Containers are essential
Selling Factors of Your Goods.

*The Best only should Serve.
For the Best go to Betts'.*

Betts & Co. Ltd.
1. Wharf Rd., City Rd.
London N.1.

Established 1857.

CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

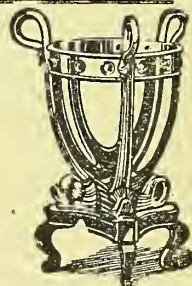
Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY LTD.
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1
Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

*In the last
5 years
the sales of*



TOWN TALK
LIQUID SILVER POLISH
& SILVER PLATE CLOTH
have increased
3 Fold

Get your share of the
trade by ordering from

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd.,
Manchester
AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd., Liverpool
BROOKS & WARBURTON (American Drug
Supply Co.), Ltd.

Town Talk Polish Co.
Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester



£6 of ROBOLEINE for £5

Any chemist who undertakes to make a fortnight's window display of Roboleine and places an order for £5 net value (made up in any sizes) will receive an additional £1 worth free, together with a supply of samples, literature and display matter. The consignment will be sent carriage paid, in a free case.

Roboleine has no opposition to overcome. It has been on the market 22 years and has an established position with Doctors and with the public. And this winter it is being advertised as never before, in all the great national dailies, in the leading provincial newspapers and in a long list of Women's papers. 127,684,000 large advertisements will appear between the beginning of October and the end of April.

Roboleine is going to be a best-seller this winter. Now is the time to make sure and get a good share of the increased trade.

Roboleine

CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT
IN EVERY SPOONFUL

Schimmel & Co.

A.G.

PUMILIONIS PINE OIL

CINNAMON BARK OIL

Genuine

SIBERIAN PINE OIL

PEPPERMINT OIL

All grades

Sole Distributors for United Kingdom

Messrs. FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 17 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

Scottish Office: 140 West George Street, GLASGOW.

Chemical Works "Flora"

DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

**SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC
CHEMICALS**

SAMPLES ON and
APPLICATION.

CHLOROPHYLL
OIL AND SPIRIT - SOLUBLE.

STOCKS HELD
IN LONDON.

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.

St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3



**ALLWOODS'
CARNATION
PERFUME
AND
TOILET
REQUISITES**

*Of
Superlative
Quality*

*Daintily
Packed*

*Liberal
Discount*

Good show matter.
Steady advertising.
Carriage paid.

Produced and
marketed by
the World's
leading growers
of Carnations.

Write for Trade Prices and full information to:—

Allwood Bros

*The Leading
Carnation Raisers
and Specialists
in the World.*

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Messrs. W. J. Rendell, of 15, Chadwell Street, London, E.C.1, wish to give notice that imitations of **RENDELL'S "WIFE'S FRIEND" PESSARIES** have recently been offered to retail chemists.

Analytical report shows that these imitations are worthless, but the get-up is so clever as to make it difficult to distinguish them from the genuine.

There are slight differences, however, in the printing of the black label, and blue seal band. Fig. 1 is a reproduction of the forged label, and it will be noticed that the printing of "W. J. Rendell, London" on the bottom right hand corner differs from the printing of the same words as shown in Fig. 2, which is a reproduction of the genuine label. Further it will be noticed there is no full stop after the word "London" which appears on the forged label.

Imitation

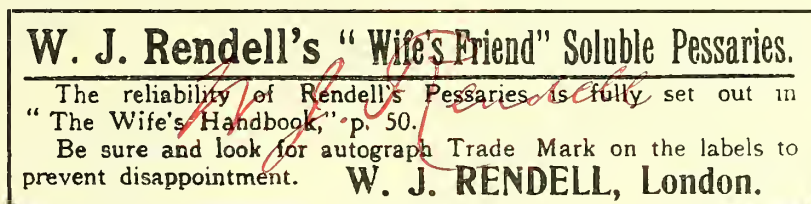


Fig. 1.

Genuine

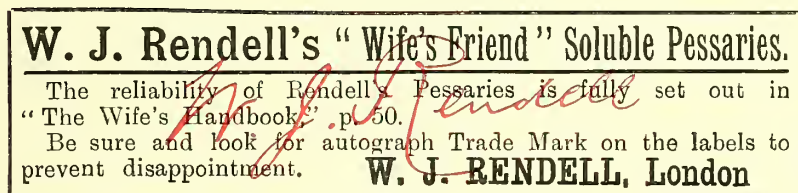


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 is a facsimile of the forged blue seal band, and it will be noticed that a dot over the centre of the design, and similar dots at each end are omitted. This difference is clearly seen by referring to Fig. 4, which is a specimen of the genuine label.

Imitation



Fig. 3.

Genuine



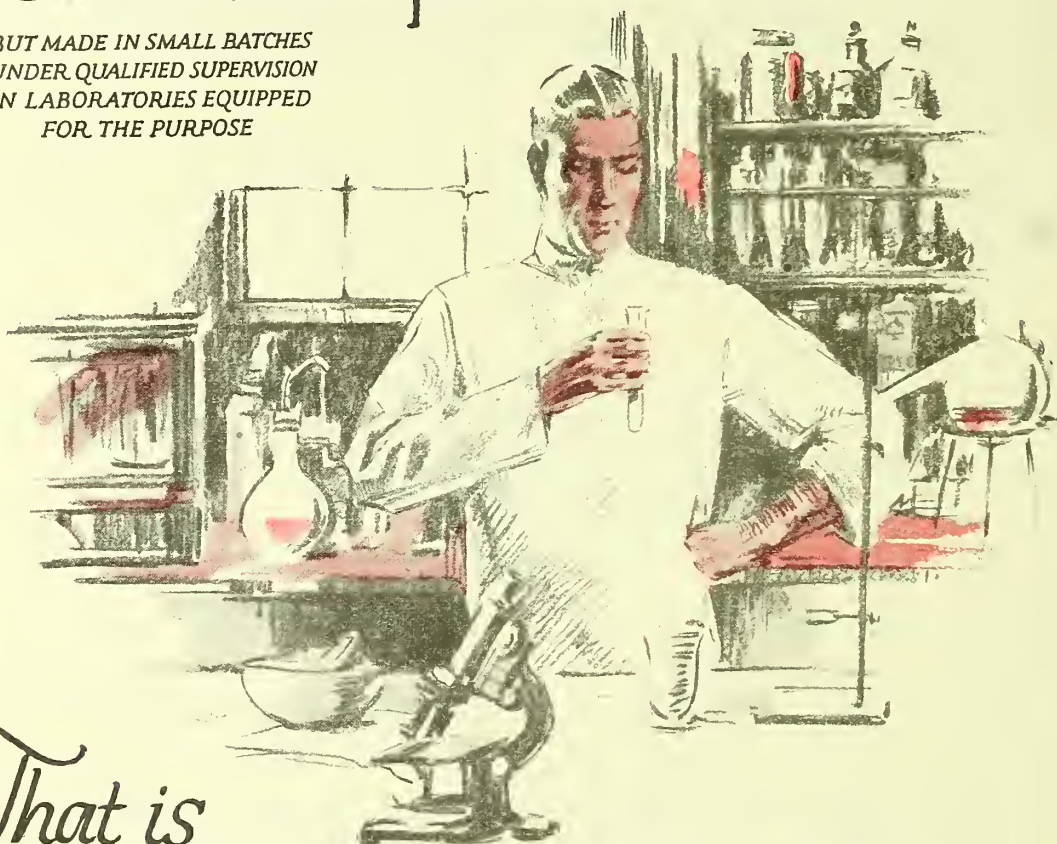
Fig. 4.

Although Messrs. W. J. Rendell believe that they have been able to trace all supplies of the forged article, Chemists are requested to examine their stock carefully, and communicate with Messrs. W. J. Rendell should there be any doubt as to the genuineness of their supplies. If it is found that Chemists have been unfortunate enough to obtain supplies of the imitations, Messrs. W. J. Rendell will be pleased to replace without delay.

There is no cause for alarm if supplies have been purchased from reputable wholesale houses, as Messrs. W. J. Rendell have now been able to stop the source of the supply of the spurious goods.

Not mass production

BUT MADE IN SMALL BATCHES
UNDER QUALIFIED SUPERVISION
IN LABORATORIES EQUIPPED
FOR THE PURPOSE



*That is
why*

Write for particulars
of free literature which
has been proved a great
aid to sales.

Rendell's Pessaries

are reliable, and can be offered with
complete confidence by the Chemist.

NO WONDER THE DEMAND IS INCREASING





The Season's Greetings

and our sincere thanks
to retail and wholesale

PHARMACISTS

for their generous welcome
to our newest perfumery
suite,

"Mists
(of the)
Moon"



Cussons

KERSAL VALE, MANCHESTER

To-day's best investment—a case of

R.S.M

(Reigate Standard Mint)

English re-distilled and blended PEPPERMINT OIL



White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.
Reigate, Surrey

Telegrams : Esswhite, Reigate.

Telephone : Reigate 480.

SEE THAT YOU GET
MYSORE GOVERNMENT
SANDALWOOD OIL

DISTILLED FROM SANTALUM ALBUM, LINN.

THIS IS YOUR  GUARANTEE

Send all enquiries to :

Telegrams :

"Ekdom," Phone,
London.

K. B. MAVLANKAR
98 Great Tower St., E.C.3

Telephone :
Royal 4987



Greetings

Bourjois, Paris, offer their many friends in the trade best wishes for Christmas and trust they will enjoy increased prosperity in the New Year.

The happy bond of fellowship which already exists between us will, in 1929, increase from strength to strength so that sales figures will be reached eclipsing even those of 1928 which have been a source of such great satisfaction to all.

BOURJOIS
PARIS

A. BOURJOIS ET CIE., LTD., 4, Water Lane, Blackfriars, LONDON, E.C.4
PARIS NEW YORK SYDNEY WELLINGTON



Some reasons

WHY YOU SHOULD SELL

Nuctone



- 1 *NUCTONE* is safe ; guaranteed free from para or any other harmful ingredient. It is antiseptic, and cannot possibly harm the most sensitive skin.
- 2 *NUCTONE* is the ideal home-treatment ; gradual in its action, easy to apply, and giving natural, permanent results that are always satisfactory. It is the only modern preparation for hair colouring that enables the hair to be treated in every way as before recoloration.
- 3 There are only 4 grades to stock ; two for fair hair and two for dark—Nuctone Eclairé and Eclairé Concentré, Nuctone and Nuctone Concentré.

Nuctone

for **GREY HAIR**

Order through your usual wholesaler or from
J. G. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.
211 Blackfriars Rd., London, E.C.1

Manufactured by :

Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd.
4 Dering Street, London, W.1



THE ORIGINAL
:: AND ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
WITHOUT GREASE
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/6 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

11/6 and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/6 & 2/6 per bot.

BIG PROFITS ON THE NEW SHAMPOO.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW.

No need to buy abroad

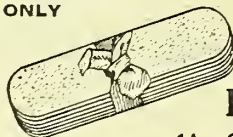
We can supply you with all your

MANICURE GOODS

WHOLESALE
ONLY

At prices which meet
Foreign Competition.

Enquiries Invited.



Robert Lee

14 Calverley Grove, Upper
Holloway, N.19.

Mountview 7811.

Offer this

When customers ask for a colour-restorer for grey hair, or a tonic to stop falling or to promote growth, offer

MORGAN'S POMADE

You may do so in full confidence that it will perform what it promises. 35 years' reputation, a world-wide trade, and thousands of testimonials support its claims to genuine merit.

Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot.
Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD.
LONDON, N.19

(Note New Address)

(1)



Parfums Marcel Guerlain

LIMITED

WISH THEIR
NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

AND A

PROSPEROUS 1929

Parfums Marcel Guerlain, Ltd.

REGENT ARCADE HOUSE,

252-260 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1

Wires: Masgrange, London.

Tel.: Gerrard 4714

Factory—SURENNES, PARIS.

No Connection with any Firm of Similar Name

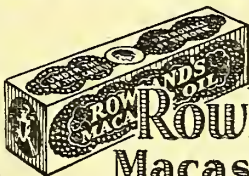
"MASQUE ROUGE" PARFUM.

Tried & Proved

Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 135 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to

P.A.T.A.
3/6, 7/-
& 10/6

Red for
dark hair;
golden for
fair or
grey hair.
From all
Wholesalers



contain no
injurious
substance

Rowland's Macassar Oil

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1

RMAT

POWDER PUFFS



Latest
Novelties

WILLIAMSON BROS. LTD.

177 SOUTHWARK
BRIDGE RD., S.E.1

Hop 3419

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM (Powder & Solide.)	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

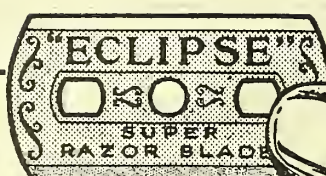
Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

GLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, LTD., Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
Denmark: KARL, SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.
Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.



*Are you
stocking this
"all-British" Blade?*

"Eclipse" Blades are made in our own works right from the production of the Crucible Steel to the Finished Blade, and are therefore **BRITISH FROM START TO FINISH.**

"ECLIPSE"
(Gillette Type)
**SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES**

5 for 1/8 10 for 3/4

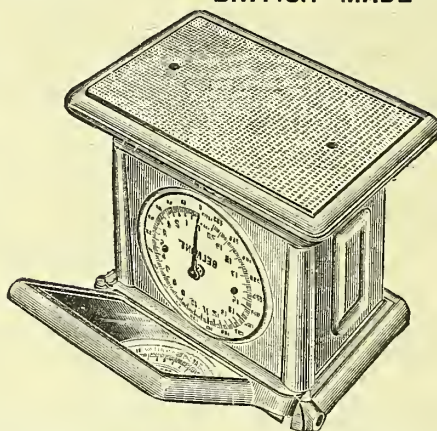
1 Box at £1 2 3 per box of 100 Blades
5 Boxes at £1 1 8 " " "
10 Boxes at £1 0 10 " " "
Terms: Monthly less 2½ per cent.
Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.

Obtainable from your usual wholesaler
or direct from the actual makers:

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield), LTD.,
Steel Manufacturers, Napier St., SHEFFIELD.

THE "BELMONT"

PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE
BRITISH MADE



Weights from 1 lb. to 20 stone. Automatic. No
Weights required. Weight of machine 20½ lbs.

EXPORT PRICE 22/6 Cases free
(Smallest number shipped six machines.)

*This machine can be exported to ANY COUNTRY IN
THE WORLD where weighing machines are admitted*
ALBERT C. SHOPPEE, LTD.
(Wholesale and Export only)
Belmont Street, Chalk Farm, LONDON, N.W.1.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

Regd. No. 417637.

From all
Wholesalers.

Counter Display Box with every 3 dozen.

Manufacturers:

W. R. Speer & Son

(EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE - - LONDON, E.8

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.



A
**KEEN
BLADE
AT A
KEEN
PRICE**

The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—
"LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"

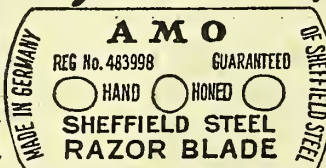
Obtainable from all Leading Wholesalers.
Inquiries from Genuine Wholesalers only are Invited.

Dept. C.D. "Wanie" Distributors:

c/o ROEBUCK'S ADVERTISING SERVICE
Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., London, E.C.4

Nothing "As good as really" **FREE**
Else!

than the
Blade you
have been
looking
for



3 doz. Blades
with each
Gross
ordered.

Good Blades can be **8/-** Per Gross

FREE TESTING SAMPLE UPON REQUEST. POST PAID.

ORDER NOW—IT PAYS BEST—GIVE "AMO" A TEST

L. FRANKENBERG, 125 Houndsditch LONDON, E.1

ESTD. 15 YEARS

TEL. AVENUE 8846

Only Nine days more!

Have you yet had your GENEROUS BONUS OF FREE GOODS?

STANDARD PARCELS

No. 1

OVER 12% EXTRA PROFIT
on Investment

	Trade Price.
2 doz. Poudre Tokalon, 1/- size ..	18/-
1½ doz. Crème Tokalon, 10d. size ..	11/3
1 doz. Crème Tokalon, 6d. Tubes..	4/6
½ doz. Crème Tokalon, 1/6 size ..	6/9
1 doz. Compacts, 1½ in. ..	13/6
½ doz. Compacts, 2 in. ..	10/2

Total 64/2

FREE GOODS

	Retail Value.
¼ doz. Poudre Tokalon, 1/- size ..	3/-
¼ doz. Crème Tokalon, 10d. size ..	2/6
¼ doz. Compact Refills, 1½ in. dia. ..	2/3

Total 7/9

No. 2

OVER 15½% EXTRA PROFIT
on Investment

	Trade Price.
6 doz. Poudre Tokalon, 1/- size ..	54/-
3 doz. Crème Tokalon, 10d. size ..	22/6
1 doz. Crème Tokalon, 6d. Tubes..	4/6
1 doz. Crème Tokalon, 1/6 size ..	13/6
1 doz. Compacts, 1½ in. ..	13/6
1 doz. Compacts, 2 in. ..	20/3

Total.. .. 128/3

FREE GOODS

	Retail Value.
½ doz. Poudre Tokalon, 1/- size ..	6/-
½ doz. Crème Tokalon, 10d. size ..	5/-
½ doz. Compact Refills, 1½ in. dia. ..	3/-
½ doz. Compact Refills, 2 in. dia. ..	6/-

Total 20/-

Tokalon Ltd., pay for Window and Counter Displays. If you are not receiving this payment, write for details and attractive selection of display material.

TOKALON SPECIAL OFFER

UNTIL 31st December a generous bonus of free goods in addition to usual discounts is offered on Standard Parcels.

Only one order from each customer. Any combination of parcels to maximum value of £16 os. 10d.

No variation in contents of parcels can be made.

(Unless otherwise requested only Vanishing Crème Tokalon and Rachel and Natural Powder will be sent).

Cash Discount date, 15th January.

ALL TOKALON
PREPARATIONS CARRY
**GUARANTEE
OF SALES**

Offer definitely closes 31st December

POST YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

TOKALON LTD.

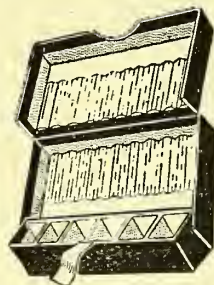
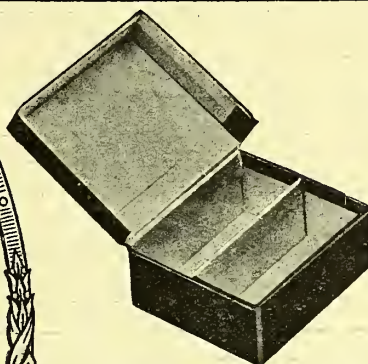
212-214 Great Portland St., London, W.1



ROBINSON'S of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES

ROUND · OVAL · SQUARE · FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



CHEMIST BOXES

We specialise in the manufacture of small boxes for chemist use, and our range of these boxes is large and varied.

May we have the opportunity of quoting you for your requirements when next you are in the market?

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES,

CHESTERFIELD

ZEISS

REFLECTOR LAMPS

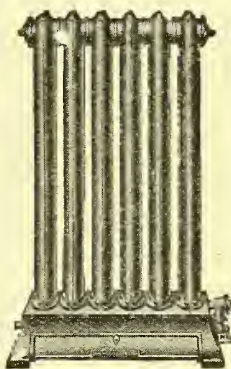
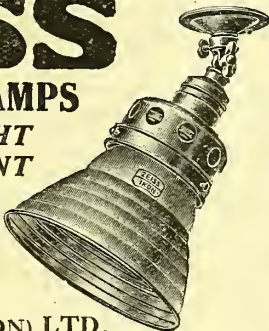
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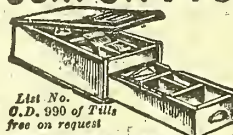
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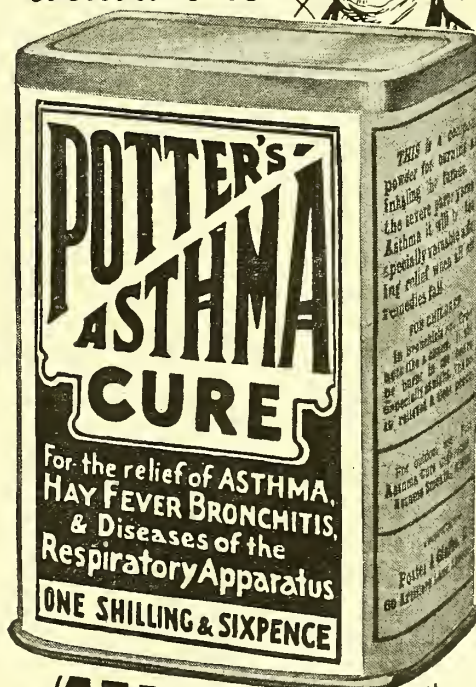
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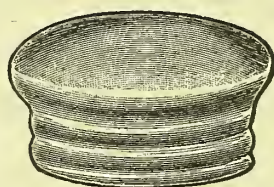
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PAGE 580.

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'HYPOLOID' QUININE AND URETHANE consists of Quinine Hydrochloride, 0.26 gm., and Urethane, 0.13 gm., in 2 c.c. of sterile, distilled water, issued in hermetically-sealed glass containers ready for immediate intravenous injection, for sclerosing varicose veins.

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Iodoxyhydroxyquinolinesulphonic acid, 80 per cent., with sodium bicarbonate, 20 per cent.

An odourless, finely crystalline powder, for the treatment of amœbic dysentery.

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Contents

No. 25

Series 2550

Vol. 109

	PAGE
At the Counter	745
Births	754
Books, New	762
Business Changes ..	751
C. & D. Commercial Compendium	773
Chemistry of Hair Dyes	760
Cinchona in Uganda ..	765
Citral in Lemon Oil ..	762
Colonial and Foreign News	748
Continuous Progress ..	764
Correspondence:—	
Letters	770
Dispensing Notes ..	771
Subscribers' Symposium	771
Miscellaneous Inquiries	772
Legal Queries	772
Deaths	754
Doctors on the Stage ..	759
Editorial Articles:—	
Customs and Excise Report ..	756
English Peppermint Oil	757
A Legal Aspect ..	758

	PAGE
English News	745
Festivities	749
French News	748
Information Department	762
Insurance Act Dispensing	763
Irish News	747
Legal Reports	750
New Companies and Company News ..	751
Observations and Reflections	755
Personalities	758
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—	
Council Meeting ..	752
Retrospect	772
Scottish News	747
Stocktaking	765
Trade Marks	753
Trade Notes	753
Trade Report	766
Westminster Wisdom ..	758
Wills	751
Winter Session	747

At the Counter

"GOD BLESS THE DUKE . . ."—"Please give bearer 1 favourite scatcha 3d. . ." was a request recently received. A cachet Faivre enabled the "bearer" to go on her way rejoicing.

A PRESTON QUESTION.—Can I have two pennyworth of purgatory of maustache? The answer was permanganate of potash.

"I've just been asked for "a pennorth of removin' pills," and "somethin' for a child with linoleum." There is humour even in medicine.—*E. C. M.* (27/2).

OLFACTORY EXERCISE.—A small boy who entered a Scottish chemist's shop lately, but forgot his errand, asked for "Sixpence worth o'" (hesitating), then, "If ye smell the bottle ye'll ken."

A CONUNDRUM FROM CORNWALL.—"Anti fluid distine" was a request (written on a page from an auction bridge scoring pad) received by a chemist in Cornwall, who modestly states that "it did not need a genius to supply Antiphlogistine."

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Safeguarding of Key Industries

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, continuing till June 30, 1929, the exemption from duty of R. acetone, acetone fermentation, acetone synthetic and radium compounds.

A representation has been made to the Board of Trade under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, regarding potassium xanthogenate ("Xanthate"). Any communication on the matter should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, within one month from the date of this notice.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-1925

(From "The London Gazette," December 18, 1928)

The Secretary of State for the Home Department gives notice that in pursuance of the International Opium Convention of 1925 he has made new Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts as follows:—

Under Section 3 of the Act of 1920, regulations for controlling dealings in coca leaves and Indian hemp.

Under Section 7, consolidated Regulations which will take the place of the Regulations at present in force and which include the drugs brought in by the Convention. The Regulations, which are dated December 14, come into force on January 1, 1929.

On and after that date the following drugs, in addition to those which are already controlled, can be dealt in only by persons licensed or authorised by the Secretary of State:—

Coca leaves.

Indian hemp (including the resins, extracts and tinctures).

Preparations containing less than 0.1 per cent. of diacetylmorphine (heroin).

Applications for licences should be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Whitehall, December 18, 1928.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

The result of the P.A.T.A. Council election for 1929 is as follows:—

Manufacturers' Section.—No contest.

Wholesale Section.—No contest.

Retail Section.—In addition to the four retiring members, Messrs. R. Feaver Clarke, J. B. Francis, A. Higgs and S. N. Pickard, an additional nomination, in respect of Mr. E. H. Simmons, 329 Chapel Street, Salford, was received. In the circumstances, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke decided to withdraw his candidature in favour of Mr. Simmons. The three retiring members, with Mr. E. H. Simmons, have therefore been elected.

Visit to Hospital

Members of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were afforded an opportunity to see the new pathological laboratory, x-ray and ultra-violet ray departments of the East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich, December 5. The party met at the dispensary, and after seeing over that department were divided into two groups. Mr. C. F. Betts gave a lucid description of his department, illustrating his remarks with a fine display of sparks. The special x-ray cabinet for chest cases aroused much interest. The Pathological Laboratory, which was opened only a month ago by Princess Mary, was an example of the up-to-date manner in which the institution is carried on. Dr. Eric Biddle, pathologist in charge, was entertaining and instructive in his remarks in regard to the preparation of cultures and serums and the bacteriological examination of water, blood, etc. Various cultures and slides were shown, and the different methods of sterilisation and other processes were explained. The tour terminated with a view of the embryo museum and a glimpse of a few of the surgical wards.

Samples of Aniline Dyestuffs

The Customs authorities in the past have demanded a Dyestuffs Import Licence against the clearance of each trade sample of dyestuffs, and the necessity for making application and the cost of the licence has been a source of trouble for many years. Considerable delay in obtaining delivery from the postal authorities, pending issue of the licence, has frequently been entailed, and so it has now been agreed that:—

(1) *Bona-fide* trade samples of dyestuffs not exceeding 8 oz. in weight will be allowed to be imported without a dyestuffs import licence.

(2) Such samples must be imported by parcels post, their contents declared in the usual manner, and package must be clearly marked "trade sample."

It should be noted that Customs have not agreed to allow samples of dyestuffs to be imported by letter or sample post, as is now the case with samples of Key Industry Duty goods. The K. I. D. samples can be sent by letter or sample post, addressed c/o Customs Officer, G.P.O., London, E.C.1, but dyestuffs samples must be sent by parcels post and declared. They should not be addressed c/o Customs, but direct to the firm in this country. This information is contained in a circular sent out by the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd.

Birmingham

A collection of records of Chadwick Manor, 414 acres of which were handed over to the city by Messrs. Cadbury, has been presented to the Free Library by Mr. George Cadbury.

A lecture on "Developments of the Dried Milk Industry," with special reference to spray drying, was given by Dr. L. H. Lampitt, F.I.C., at the second meeting of the session of the Society of Chemical Industry (Birmingham and Midland Section) on December 13.

Liverpool

Christmas cards have been received in Liverpool from Mr. W. H. Saunders, F.C.S., chairman of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, who is at present in Singapore.

The many friends of Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.I.C., principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Humphreys Jones is now completely retored to health.

A number of the Christmas displays in the windows of chemists' shops in the city have been much admired. One of the best-arranged is that of Mr. J. H. Robinson, Tithebarn Street, who is well known for his artistry in this direction.

The annual dance of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy was held in the Gainsborough Café, Dale Street, on December 6. The large gathering passed a very enjoyable evening, owing to the efforts of Mr. J. Williamson (secretary) and his able committee. Spot prizes, kindly supplied by John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd., the Birkenhead Chemists' Association, and the principal (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones), were won by Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Miss Gall and Mr. H. W. Thomas. A donation was sent to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. Messrs. Graham and Wolfe acted as M.C.s.

Manchester

The Christmas window displays in the city this year are of a very high standard.

The lecture given by Mr. Percy Bean, F.C.S., before an audience of Manchester pharmacists, on December 12 (see p. 747) was the subject of an article in "The Manchester Guardian" on December 13.

On December 14, James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., held their forty-third annual staff dinner at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, and for the first time dancing was included in the evening's entertainment. Dinner was served in the large banqueting room, and after the loyal toast had been observed, with sincere hope for the King's early recovery, Mr. T. W. Harrison, of the office staff, was presented with a gold watch and chain in recognition of fifty years' service. The company, numbering

172, afterwards adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing proceeded until nearly midnight. Songs were rendered by Miss Scholes, Mr. J. H. Franklin, Mr. F. Brecknell and Mr. J. Timmis, and 'cello solos were given by Mr. Granville Shaw. Mrs. E. J. Woolley, chairman of the company, was present, as well as Colonel Watson, Mr. J. H. Franklin and Mr. T. C. Twining (directors); Mr. G. S. Woolley, who has recently joined the board, was given a very cordial welcome. Mr. J. H. Franklin presided.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Alderman Gerald A. France (Scott & Turner, Ltd.) has promised to add 25 per cent. to sums contributed to the Christmas parcels' fund for the poor organised by the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Robert Pool, chemist and druggist (Elder, Pool, Ltd., chemists, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gosforth), was installed Worshipful Master of Bernicia Lodge, Gosforth, No. 4479, on December 17. W. Bro. Pool was supported by V. W. Bro. Geo. F. Charlton, Past Grand Treasurer of England, and in addition by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, W. Bro. Chas. W. Hodgson, P.G.D., and the Provincial Grand Secretary, W. Bro. Fred Bryce. The principal guest was W. Bro. Dr. Collingwood Stewart, P.P.J.G.W. Bros. J. S. Rae, E. Chaston and J. Elder were the supporting pharmacists.

Sheffield

Miss Peggy C. Carey, only daughter of Mr. S. G. Carey, chief pharmacist to the Sheffield Union, has secured a State scholarship in science, to be held at Cambridge. Mr. Carey's only son recently took a Bachelor's degree at Sheffield University.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Association of Junior Chemists on December 7 Mr. W. K. Oliver gave an interesting lecture on "Fungi and their Relation to Pharmacy." The address was illustrated by drawings and an excellent collection of fresh specimens.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Edwards & Godding, Ltd., ironmongers, Newbury, have applied to the local authority for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

LONG-SERVICE AWARDS.—To three members of the staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. who have recently completed twenty-one years' service at the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, the following presentations have been made: Mr. H. W. Doodney, a mahogany striking clock; Mr. J. H. Woods, a half-hunter watch; Miss L. H. Blake, a gold bracelet-watch.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Forthcoming events at the Royal Institution include lectures on the following subjects: "Further Progress in Crystal Analysis" (January 18, evening), by Sir William Bragg; "Chemiluminescence" (February 15, evening), by Dr. Eric K. Rideal; "Infra-Red Spectra" (March 1, evening), by Sir Robert Robertson; "Distribution of the Chemical Elements" (March 15, evening), by Professor V. M. Goldschmidt; "Penetrating Radiations" (March 22, evening), by Sir Ernest Rutherford, who will also give a course on Saturday afternoons, March 2, 9, 16 and 23, on "Molecular Motions in Rarefied Gases."

IN THE COURTS.—At Lambeth Police Court, London, on December 11, Charles Smith, traveller, was sentenced to a month's hard labour for embezzling money received on behalf of his employers, P. H. Galloway, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Walworth Road, S.E.—At Oldham, on December 13, Robert Smith, manager of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society's Health Insurance section, was fined £50, with £25 costs, for illegally practising or professing to practise dentistry. Notice of appeal was given.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on December 17, Stanley Riles was bound over on a charge of demanding money with menaces (*O. & D.*, December 8, p. 686).—At Chester, recently, John Howell (40), described as an advertising agent, of no fixed address, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for obtaining 14s. by false pretences from Mr. H. Fishwick, chemist and druggist.

Irish News

Brevities

The tender of McCully & Co. has been accepted by the Derry Education Committee for cod-liver oil to be supplied to schoolchildren.

The report of the public analyst for the co. Tyrone states that for the quarter ended September 30 321 samples of food and sixty-five samples of drugs, and all analyses were found satisfactory, with the exception of four, two of which were crushed linseed deficient in oil and excessive in ash.

A letter was received by Omagh Board of Guardians, from the Ministry of Home Affairs, stating that the expenditure on medicines for the workhouse appeared to be abnormally high. The clerk stated that the expenditure last half-year was £117, as compared with £73 for the corresponding period. It was decided to ask the medical officer for an explanation.

Belfast

"The Belfast Gazette" announces that Unsworth's Medical Hall has been struck off the register of limited companies and has been dissolved.

At Belfast Police Court, recently, Edward Collins, Fitzroy Avenue, was fined £5, with costs, for selling sauce containing 350 parts of salicylic acid per million.

Scottish News

Brevities

G. & I. Lamb, who recently took over the old-established business at 172 High Street, Montrose, announce that it will be continued under the present name of Alexander Davidson. [Corrected note.]

At Dundee Sheriff Court, on December 14, William S. Nicoll, Provost Road, described as a general merchant, was fined 30s., with 28s. expenses, in respect of a sale of lysol by an unqualified employee.

Mr. John Howat, senior Scottish representative of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has been presented by them with a canteen of cutlery bearing an appropriate inscription to commemorate the completion of twenty-one years' service.

Glasgow

Professor Andrew Hunter, Toronto, has been appointed to the Gardiner chair of physiological chemistry at Glasgow University.

Brother Peter Ferguson, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, has been installed as the Provincial Grand Benevolent Fund Treasurer.

At the installation ceremony of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, Brother D. G. Mackenzie, chemist and druggist, was installed Provincial Grand Bard. This is a newly instituted office in the province.

Mr. Alex Crawford, chemist and druggist (member of the committee of the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch of Pharmaceutical Society), was successful at the recent poll of the Glasgow Parish Council.

There was a good attendance of members of the Royal Technical College Pharmacy Club on December 12, when Mr. J. P. Todd, Ph.C., lecturer in pharmacy at the College, delivered an address on "Ancient Pharmacy." Mr. Todd gave an historical sketch of old-time pharmacy, and the meeting accorded him a hearty vote of thanks.

The Glasgow Pharmacy Club held a whist drive and dance in the Prince of Wales Halls, Sauchiehall Street, on December 4. There was a large attendance of members and friends. The successful whist players were:—*Ladies*: (1) Miss Wilkinson, (2) Miss Gordon, (3) Miss G. Ross. *Gentlemen*: (1) Mr. James Abbott, (2) Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, (3) Mr. A. J. H. Saunders. The prizes (given by A. & F. Pears, Ltd.) were presented by Mrs. Strachan. On the call of the chairman (Mr. J. Abbott) a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Strachan. Mr. Strachan acted as M.C. for the whist and the dance.

Associations' Winter Session

Derby.—A meeting of the Derby Pharmaceutical Association was held recently. Mr. Thomas Marus, member of the Council of the P.A.T.A., and Mr. H. E. Chapman, general secretary, gave addresses on *The Work and Activities of the P.A.T.A.* Mr. Marus said that as a retail chemist in active business, he had the best of reasons for appreciating the price-maintenance work of the Association, and that, as a member of its Council, he had opportunities of acquainting himself with the unceasing and active administrative work which made that price-maintenance system effective. Mr. Chapman, who followed Mr. Marus, gave an account of the day-to-day working of the organisation. The relation of the Association to co-operative societies, and the conditions which have to be observed by the societies when selling P.A.T.A. goods, were explained. The co-operation of retail members and local secretaries was essential if local difficulties were to be satisfactorily handled. A discussion followed. A vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers. Prior to the meeting, Mr. Marus and Mr. Chapman were the guests of the Association at supper.

Edinburgh.—The second meeting of the session of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association was held on December 14. Miss Margaret McA. Smith (president) in the chair. Mr. Henry Stout, Ph.C., gave a descriptive and practical account of *Eucalyptus*, the tree, the leaves and the oil. He remarked that the B.P. requirement of 55 per cent. of cineol was a low standard, the sample exhibited containing over 70 per cent. At the close, he demonstrated the use of the polariscope and the application of other official tests. Mr. George Hedderwick gave an historical and explanatory account of *Thermometry*, and at the close demonstrated the structure and use of various thermometric instruments. The reading of the papers was followed by discussion, taken part in by the president and Messrs. Blackie, Currie, Hedderwick, Knott, Purdie, Stout and Tait. A vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Stout and Hedderwick.

Manchester.—A joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the local Branch of the Society was held on December 12. Mr. E. H. Simmons (chairman) reminded the members of the Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund. He then called upon Mr. Percy Bean, F.C.S., to give his lecture on *Some of the Problems met with in the Daily Life of an Analytical and Consulting Chemist*. Mr. Bean said he had received a pharmaceutical training. The work of analytical and consulting chemist was taken up shortly after his qualification as a pharmacist. He described several instances in which defective fabrics had been submitted to him for investigation, and in all the cases the presence of chlorine was the cause of the defects. A problem in connection with the manufacture of double cyanide gauze had been sent to him for his opinion, and he had been able to give the manufacturers a simple and satisfactory method for making this article. During the course of the lecture Mr. Bean passed round various fabrics and coloured materials, pointing out the cause of the defects and how they were discovered. A fabric submitted to him had a number of white lines running through it. On investigating this he found that it had been made up from yarn of two different makes. He obtained a "cop" of yarn from each maker, and found that the difference was due to the yarn of one having been steamed before use; the paraffin wax on the tube had melted and so impregnated the yarn that it would not take the dye. Councillor R. G. Edwards, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bean, said the lecture was an example of the application of science to industry. Mr. Clent seconded. Mr. Bean, in acknowledgment, said he hoped that pharmacists would never give up their statutory title of chemist. He was very proud of his qualification, and owed a great deal to his training as a chemist. The calling of pharmacy was quite independent of medicine, and he considered that the medical profession owed a great deal to dispensing and research chemists.

THE Asthma Research Council has received a grant of £2,500 from the Halley Stewart Trust.

Colonial and Foreign News

ITALIAN BROMINE PRODUCTION.—The plant of the Società Italiana del Bromo, of Rome, for the extraction of bromine from the mother liquor of Italian natural saline waters has now been in operation for some time. The daily output is 80-100 kilos, and it is hoped to increase production to 130-150 kilos daily. The successful attempt to produce bromine in sufficient quantity to cover Italian needs is due to the initiative of Dr. Carlo Cantoni and Dr. Corrado Moncada.

ALLEGED POISONING WITH BARIUM CARBONATE.—Mrs. Marion Koerbin, aged 43, was sentenced in New Zealand to three months' imprisonment for attempting to administer barium carbonate in her husband's food. The evidence showed that the husband, who had his meals cooked by his wife only, became ill with headaches, giddiness, etc., and after a week in bed lost 13 lb. in weight. The husband stated that he saw through a slide his wife adding something to his porridge. He afterwards took a sample and the analysis showed it to contain barium carbonate.

NO APPRENTICES IN NORWAY.—A resolution was passed at the general meeting of the Norwegian Association of Pharmacists to the effect that no apprentices are to be taken on during the coming year. For some years past it has been the policy of the Association to limit the number of entrants into the ranks of the profession to about ten annually. However, in view of the comparatively large number of pharmacists still unable to find employment, and for which a special relief fund was created, it was decided to take a drastic step to prevent further overcrowding.

PROPRIETARY-MEDICINE REGULATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.—The State of Western Australia has adopted a regulation providing that a declaration of the drugs contained in medicines or medicinal preparations, for internal or external use, shall appear in bold letters on the label of the package; also that any label relating "to any drug or medicine shall not claim or suggest that it will remedy or cure asthma, Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, or gout, or that the drug or medicine is a panacea, or is infallible, or is a cure for baldness, a skin food, hair food, or nerve food, or that it will develop certain parts of the body, increase the height, or eradicate wrinkles." The regulations are to come into force on February 1, 1929.

CREAM OF TARTAR IN AUSTRALIA.—According to the Melbourne "Journal of Commerce," about a year ago a firm of large users of cream of tartar in New Zealand, in conjunction with one of the principal manufacturers in the United Kingdom, commenced the manufacture, and machinery was imported and a factory erected and partly equipped at Parramatta, near Sydney. For the year ended June 30, 1927 (says the London "Chamber of Commerce Journal"), the imports of cream of tartar into Australia totalled 2,496 tons (£214,870), of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,112 tons (£185,597), and France 371 tons (£28,241). Of the total imports, 760 tons (£65,728) were received in Victoria, and 941 tons (£81,433) in New South Wales. Imports of tartaric acid into the Commonwealth during the year ended June 30, 1927, were 11,302 cwt. (£68,252), of which the United Kingdom supplied 11,108 cwt. (£67,024).

SUNDAY CLOSING IN NEW ZEALAND.—A petition circulated amongst Auckland chemists requesting the Labour Department to do away with the opening of chemists' shops on Sunday morning was recently well-signed. Owing to doubt as to the interpretation of the Act a counter-petition was circulated requesting closing on Sunday morning only, and this received more support than the first with the outcome that Auckland chemists open on Sundays in the evening only. The All-Night Dispensary opens between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Sundays for the convenience of the public requiring urgent attention. Provision has been made whereby a chemist in the affected area and outside a 2½-mile radius from the All-Night Pharmacy may open his shop for the purpose of dispensing an urgent prescription, but the doors must be immediately locked and kept so whilst the medicine is being prepared. The

change has been well received by chemists and the public alike, and so far no great drop in takings has been reported.

CYPRUS SPONGES.—Among the Cyprus industries is that of sponge fishing. Last year approximately 5,957 okes were gathered and taken away from the island, the value amounting to £11,924. The sponges are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry and the fishing is mostly done by Greeks.

NICARAGUAN IMPORTS.—During the past five years the imports of chemicals, drugs and medicines into Nicaragua were as follows:—1926, 371,595 córdobas; 1925, 459,980; 1924, 374,620; 1923, 343,750; 1922, 277,025. The imports of these substances obtained from Great Britain were: 1926, 21,769 córdobas; 1925, 31,419; 1924, 21,731; 1923, 13,544, and 1922, 7,223. [The córdoba is equivalent to the U.S. dollar.]

SACCHARIN IN COLOMBIA.—The importation of saccharin into Colombia by parcel post is prohibited, regardless of the name by which it is designated, unless a permit is issued in each case by the National Director of Hygiene or by the respective departmental director who likewise may restrict the quantities when deemed proper. The sale of saccharin in pharmacies and drug stores is regulated by decision of the National Directorate of Hygiene.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

At the Academy of Medicine a paper was read by M. Sueur on "The Protection of the Civilian Population against Chemical Warfare." It was decided to form a "poisonous gas committee" of eleven members, among those chosen being Professor Moureu, Tiffeneau and Delepine.

M. AUGUSTE LUMIÈRE, who has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, is one of the two brothers whose names are universally familiar in connection with colour photography and the cinema. His election as a member of the medical section is due to his biological researches regarding colloids.

REGULATIONS issued as to the sale of "poisons" by public auction in Paris provide that cochineal, hyocyanus oil, pepsin, chloral solution, ampouls of quinine, sparteine sulphate, and ether capsules shall be sold only to the holders of the pharmaceutical diploma. The Wholesale Druggists' Association has lodged a protest.

THE "Academy of Pharmacist-Bibliophiles" is an offshoot of the Society of the History of Pharmacy, due to the initiative of MM. Ch. Buchet, E. H. Guitard (who acts as secretary), Sergent and Beytout. Its object is to print or reprint in first-class style work of literary value as far as possible connected with pharmacy, and its membership is limited to one hundred.

APPLICATIONS for authorisation to use lactic acid having been made to the Council of Public Hygiene by various manufacturers, Dr. Bordas was asked to draw up a report on the matter. He thinks its use might be permitted where phosphoric acid is not available for the treatment of certain flours used for bread-making. In lemonade and vinegar it should only be used, however, on the condition that its presence is stated on the labels of bottles. For the preservation of liquid yolk of egg it should be prohibited, except in the hide trade.

At the last general meeting of shareholders of the Pharmacie Centrale, it was decided that the business should be formed into a "société anonyme" as from October, the date when M. Charles Buchet, for very long manager, retired. The "Société en commandite," which has existed for seventy-five years, will thus change, and the present firm of Ch. Buchet & Cie will disappear. The titles "Pharmacie Centrale de France," and "Pharmacie Centrale des Pharmaciens de France" will be retained. A board of management of nine members has been elected, with Professor Cazeneuve, Lyons, chairman, M. Pie, Clamart, vice-president, and M. Jouatte, Colombes, near Paris, secretary.

Festivities

Ladies' Evening at Southport

A DINNER-DANCE in honour of the ladies was held at the Royal Hotel, Southport, on December 11, by the Southport Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. T. R. Newton in the chair. Amongst those present were the Mayor and Mayoress, the Deputy-Mayor, Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E., Dr. Maglione, Mr. H. Orr (secretary of the Branch), Mrs. Savage (Bedford), Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. R. S. Macdonald (treasurer), Mr. J. Gee, Mr. F. Orr, the Rev. F. A. Sadler, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Glynn Henry, Mr. W. D. Briscoe, Mr. Kendrew, Dr. Rigby, Mr. Baines (James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Hall (Erasmic Co., Ltd.), Mr. Williamson and Mr. Pritchard (John Thompson, Ltd.), Mr. Shackleton (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), Mr. Dyke (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Mr. Wilson (J. H. & S. Johnson, Ltd.), Mr. Bowles (Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd.), Mr. Chadwick (Parke, Davis & Co.), Mr. Birnie (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), Mr. Garner (Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd.), Mr. Dixon (A. Wander & Co., Ltd.), Mr. K. Price (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), Mr. W. E. Townsend (A. & F. Pears, Ltd.), Mr. Galliard (S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Howson (Cephos, Ltd.), Mr. Whitehouse (Brand & Co., Ltd.), and Mr. Wright (Thomas Guest & Co., Ltd.). Mr. Newton proposed the toast of "The Mayor and County Borough of Southport." The Mayor, in reply, thanked the company for its welcome. Mr. H. Orr proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." He said he would also like to add the name of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, because it gave him an opportunity to express his appreciation of the benefits which both those organisations had brought to chemists. The Pharmaceutical Society had suffered a great loss this year in the deaths of Sir William Glyn-Jones and Mr. Edmund White. Mr. Lescher, in reply, believed that the retail section of the drug trade was exceedingly well organised. Tradition was a thing Englishmen attached great value to, and the Pharmaceutical Society was capable of doing still greater work in the future.

Cambridge Branch Dinner

THE president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner) and the Mayor (Alderman J. E. Purvis) were the chief guests at a dinner held by the Cambridge and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Lion Hotel, on December 6. Mr. J. B. Simmons (branch chairman) presided. Proposing "The Society," Mr. Newman spoke of his close connection with pharmacy in the district. Speaking of the progress of the Society, he referred to the diamond jubilee of the passing of the Pharmacy Act. It had been the first aim of the Society to ensure the proper training of the young students. In his reply, Mr. Skinner said it had to be realised that medical science relied on the knowledge and practice of pharmacy. Without that no progress could be made in medical science. The Society, he hoped, would continue to do its little bit towards helping humanity forward. "The Town and University" was proposed by Mr. E. S. Peck. In response, the Mayor reminded the president that he had not claimed for the Society all that he would have claimed. Continuing, Alderman Purvis turned to the new directions which pharmacy had taken in recent years. In conclusion, the Mayor said that the University, through him, could claim to be attached to the Pharmaceutical Society, and he was glad to know that pharmacists appreciated the work being done in the University. "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. S. F. Barker. Dr. Laird, responding, said he had always compared the men of the pharmaceutical profession with that of the men at Woolwich Arsenal. They were preparing the munitions which the medical profession required in its battle with sickness. Mr. French, responding on behalf of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, believed that there was a time coming when they would have to hang together and support the Pharmaceutical Society in its work to keep pharmacy in the elevated position it now held. Mr. T. Marns also briefly responded. The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Bernard Campkin, who spoke in appreciative terms

of Mr. Simmons' work for the Branch. In reply, the chairman referred to the pleasant evening which had been spent, and made particular mention of Miss Norcross, the secretary.

Cheltenham Annual Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Cheltenham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at George's Restaurant on December 12. The president (Mr. H. Burton Clark) took the chair, and there was an excellent attendance. Among those present were the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Herbert Skinner), the chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (Mr. R. R. Bennett), Mr. T. Marns (member of Council), Mr. A. E. Young, Dr. John Howell and Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society). Mr. T. B. Wickham proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Wickham referred with appreciation to the change that had recently come over the relationship between the Society and its branches. Not so many years ago a man regarded the Society as an examining body alone, and once he had negotiated the examination he felt that the Society took no further interest in him. That was now changed; the Society's branches were alive and active organisations. In his reply Mr. Skinner referred in appreciative terms to the great work that had been done by the Cheltenham chemists for the British Pharmaceutical Conference. They had shown by that work and by their organisation what a branch of the Society could do, and he congratulated them upon the example they had set. He believed that the future of pharmacy rested with the Society and with its members. They must realise that a close attention to the development of pharmacy merited all their energies. It was by that and by that alone that the public would estimate them. He did not know, and could not prophesy, what the future had in store for them, but let them devote themselves to the advancement of pharmacy and to the support of their Society and they would have done their share in helping forward their craft. Mr. Bennett proposed the toast of "The Cheltenham Branch." He recounted the enormous amount of work that they had done for the organisation of the Conference and the success that had attended their efforts. Their guests might forget the science papers and their discussions at the delegates' meetings, but they would never forget the cordiality of their reception and the hospitality and sociability of the Cheltenham Branch. Before the response by Mr. Burton Clark, Mr. Wickham, with a few appreciative words, presented to Mr. Clark on behalf of the Branch an easy chair as a token of their gratitude for the work of Mr. and Mrs. Clark during the Conference and in the activities of the Branch. In his reply Mr. Clark expressed his gratitude for the presentation. He and Mrs. Clark had been loyally supported by the other members of the Branch; they had received every possible assistance from the Conference executive committee, and nothing but kindness from their visitors. He referred in particularly appreciative terms to the work of the ladies' committee. On behalf of the committee, Mr. Clark then asked Mr. Percy James, the Branch secretary, to accept a grandfather clock as a mark of their appreciation of his and Mrs. James's untiring efforts in organising the Conference. Mr. James suitably acknowledged the gift, referring to the wholehearted support that he had received from all the members of the Local Committee. The chairman then requested the president of the Society to accept a cheque for £50 as a contribution from the Branch to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Skinner offered the grateful thanks of the Society for this generous contribution. They were not a large Branch, and it would be a real example and encouragement to others. "The Ladies" were toasted in a neat and felicitous speech by Mr. J. Thomson, and Mr. F. J. Palmer responded on their behalf. Mr. C. K. Gregory submitted "The Guests." Suitable responses followed from Dr. Howell and Mr. Linstead, the latter taking the opportunity to convey his thanks to the Branch for a presentation to him on the occasion of his wedding. During the evening musical items were acceptably rendered by Mr. Sydney Rayner, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a miniature replica of the Conference to a successful conclusion.

Legal Reports

Herbalist Fined.—At Belfast Police Court, on December 17, James Wilson, Rosemary Street, described as a homeopathic chemist, was summoned for trading as a pharmacist while unregistered, and for selling poisons without keeping a book recording such sales. Mr. H. H. Mussen, who prosecuted for the Ulster Ministry of Home Affairs, said that the defendant was a herbalist who had been selling drugs which contained strychnine. The public were entitled to the protection given them by Act of Parliament that only persons who were qualified should sell such drugs. James Moffet, an inspector of the Ministry, said that on October 5 he visited defendant's premises and purchased a bottle of medicine which contained strychnine. The defendant on the label of the bottle described himself as a homeopathic chemist, but he was not registered as a chemist, nor had he any book recording sales of poisons. The defendant admitted he was not a pharmaceutical chemist, and admitted the sale of the drug. He claimed that he had only sold it once, and did so by mistake. He sold homeopathic remedies, which did not come within the scope of the Act. The magistrate imposed a fine of £2 10s., with costs in each case.

Unqualified Management.—At Dublin District Court, on December 12, Mr. Hyman L. Mushatt, Ph.C., was summoned for not personally managing the shop or employing a duly registered chemist and druggist, registered druggist, pharmaceutical chemist or licentiate apothecary, at Gore's Medical Hall, 127 Thomas Street. Mr. Meeke, solicitor, who prosecuted on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, said that if a chemist had two shops and managed one of them himself, as in this case, the other shop should be managed by a qualified assistant. The strychnine—the sale of which was the subject of this summons—was contained in Fellows' Syrup. One of the defences very often taken in the case of such a summons was that Fellows' Syrup was a patent medicine, and that patent medicines were excepted from the operation of the Poisons Act, 1870, and of the Pharmacy Acts. It was decided by the English Court of Appeal in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Armonson that whether a compound was, in its entirety, a poison depended upon the quantity of such poison, and, if there was some evidence, the Court would not interfere with the finding of the county court judge as to the compound being poisonous. Formal evidence of purchasing Fellows' Syrup at the shop was given. Dr. Mason, registrar of the Apothecaries' Hall, stated that the bottle contained a fatal dose of strychnine. Mr. W. Thorp, analyst, gave evidence of finding $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnine in the syrup. The defendant said that a qualified man who managed the Thomas Street shop left suddenly on October 29, because witness wanted to transfer him to another shop in Francis Street. Witness gave instructions to his assistant in Francis Street not to sell any poisons within the Act, and gave similar instructions to his assistant in Thomas Street. He saw the Society's inspector being supplied, and authorised the sale. The magistrate imposed a fine of £5, with £15 costs.

Injunction Granted.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on December 14, Mr. Justice Clauson heard a motion by Heppells, Ltd., for an injunction restraining Eppels, Ltd., Margavine Gardens, S.W., its directors, servants and agents from trading in that name or any other name so closely resembling that of the plaintiffs as to be calculated to lead to deception. Mr. C. A. Bennett, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said they were a large public company, carrying on business as chemical manufacturers and wholesale and retail chemists. They had twenty-one retail shops in the West End of London. Towards the end of November they saw in THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST a notice that a company called Eppels, Ltd., was being formed with its registered office at 3 Margavine Gardens, S.W. They promptly communicated with their solicitors, who wrote to the defendants pointing out that a name so closely resembling that of the plaintiffs was certain to cause confusion. That letter was returned through the post office marked "No such number." It was then found that shops

were being erected in Margavine Gardens, and that there was a notice stating that one would be opened as a chemists' and druggists'. The address of Dr. Eppel was found at Somerset House, and correspondence followed, in which the defendant's solicitor stated he did not agree that there was any probability of confusion, that, Dr. Eppel being a doctor and surgeon as well as a qualified chemist, the company would be giving up a very valuable asset if they gave up his name, and it was not proposed to do so without "an adequate consideration." Mr. Braund, for Dr. Eppel and the defendant company, contended that there could be no confusion. The plaintiffs' shops were in a very confined area in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, their most outlying shop being at Knightsbridge, and the proposed business of the defendants was of a different character altogether to that of the plaintiffs. Dr. Eppel had never had any intention of carrying on business in such a way, as to conflict with the plaintiffs' business or to cause confusion. His qualifications were a great advantage to the company, but he did not desire to be unreasonable, and if his lordship thought there was a probability of confusion he would have no objection to changing the name of the company. His lordship said he could find no ground upon which the defendants could effectively oppose the motion, and granted the injunction.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

VEOLAY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of perfumers now carried on at 12A Golden Square, W., by Parfumerie Violet S.A. as "Veolay." The subscribers are G. W. Andrews and A. W. Stead. R.O.: 12A Golden Square, Piccadilly, W.

DAVIDSON & GRAY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £8,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a wholesale and retail chemist carried on at Dundee by John Gray, as Davidson & Gray. The directors are J. Gray, Newport, Fife, pharmacist, and T. R. Brown, Dundee, pharmacist. R.O.: 128A Nethergate, Dundee.

CHARLES SPENCER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To acquire the businesses of surgical needle manufacturers, (1) heretofore carried on by A. Loosley Harris, at Edward Street, Redditch, Worcester, as "Charles Spencer," and (2) heretofore carried on by P. J. Harman and A. J. Ellens at Queen Street, Astwood Bank, Worcester, as "Harman & Ellens." The directors are: P. J. Harman, A. L. Harris, C. D. Milward. R.O.: 46 Edward Street, Redditch, Worcester.

PATSCO PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. W. B. Clegg and J. Legg; to supply towels and toilet accessories, and to acquire and exploit certain rights for the improvement of gramophones carried on by the above at 67A High Holborn, W.C.1. The directors are: F. A. Ratcliffe, G. W. B. Clegg, J. Legg, and W. J. F. Thomas. R.O.: 52, Strode Road, Willesden Green.

BRITISH COMMERCE (MANCHESTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on at 2 Hopwood Avenue, Market Place, Manchester, by D. W. Hollingsworth, H. Johnson and J. Jackson, and to carry on the business of soap manufacturers, etc. The directors are: D. W. Hollingsworth, H. Johnson and J. Jackson. Solicitors: Robert B. Batty & Co., 4 Clarence Street, Manchester.

STERNOL, LTD.—A first dividend will be paid on December 31 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum and participation at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the 300,000 cumulative participating preferred ordinary shares of 10s. each in proportion to the capital paid up thereon during the period from June 16 to December 31, 1928.

COMPANIES WHICH MAY BE WOUND UP.—The undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies dissolved three months after November 20:—Beasley's

Surgical Appliances, Ltd.; Chemical Finance Co., Ltd.; Disinfecto, Ltd.; Herméticos, Ltd.; Reliance Laboratories, Ltd.; Vacuum Bottle Co., Ltd.; Welsh Drug Houses, Ltd.; Buglawton Chemical Co., Ltd.; Cheshire Glue & Chemical Co., Ltd.; Huggins Pharmacies, Ltd.; Premier Table Water Co., Ltd.; Rainham Chemical Works, Ltd.; Shelley Optical Co., Ltd.; Veglene Oil Refinery & Chemical Works, Ltd.; Viking Rennet Co., Ltd.

A. & R. THWAITES, LTD.—The directors reported last year the formation of a new company, Mineral Waters Distributors, Ltd., as a result of a working agreement between several Dublin manufacturers. The company received its due proportion of fully-paid ordinary shares in lieu of trading assets, and the directors now report that, although considerable expenses were necessarily incurred in the formation of the company, the dividend received has enabled the board to recommend the maintenance of last year's rate of distribution. A profit of £2,415 is shown by the accounts for the year ended September 29, and after allowing for the preference and ordinary dividends (the latter being 7 per cent.) £1,208 is carried forward (against £1,938).

Private Arrangements

Henry Percival Clayton, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Pontefract.—A meeting of the creditors was held on November 23, at Pontefract, when a statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities of £3,529 7s.; made up as follows:—Bankers, £2,147; cash creditor, £218 17s.; and unsecured creditors, £1,163 10s. The assets consisted of cash in hand, £10; stock, £753 8s., estimated to realise £500; fixtures and bottles, £302 6s., expected to produce £100; cycle, £6 12s. 6d., valued at £1; book debts, £112, estimated to realise £80; scales, £24, expected to produce £12; equity in private house, £50; furniture, £150, valued at £100; life policy, £20; and investments, £6; showing a deficiency of £2,650 11s. There was a footnote to the statement to the effect that the debtor had a medicated wine licence, and also a registered trade-mark for a cough mixture which had a regular sale locally. It was reported that the debtor purchased the business in August 1922, giving £100 for the goodwill and taking the other assets at a valuation. The total valuation was £1,834, and the bulk of the money was provided by the bank under a guarantee given by a relative. The premises were obtained on a lease for 15 years at a rental of £70, rising to £90 per annum. During the year to March 1924 the sales were £2,359, with a net profit of £201, and in the following twelve months there was a net profit of £97 on sales of £2,617. In the succeeding year the sales increased to £3,074, and there was a net profit of £542. During the year to March 1927 the turnover declined to £2,773, but the net profit was £423. During the twelve months to March last the turnover was £2,813, but the rate of gross profit declined, and there was a net loss incurred of £130. Since he commenced trading the debtor had been called upon to meet bank charges totalling rather more than £550. The debtor's house cost £746 4s., but it was charged to the extent of £621, and the equity of £125 was valued at £50 in the statement of affairs. In addition to the Market Place business, the debtor had a branch at Ferrybridge, for which an offer had been received. The assets at the branch had been included in the statement of affairs. The present position was attributed to lack of capital, trade depression, the closing of a local colliery, and the heavy bank charges. During the discussion which took place a suggestion was made that an offer should be put forward of a composition of 15s. in the £. It was stated that such a composition could not be offered. The creditors eventually decided that the debtor should be given time within which to submit an offer of 10s. in the £, payable within one month. The principal creditors are:—Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd., £126; Raimes & Co., £112; Hirst, Brook & Hirst, Ltd., £49; Bleasdale, Ltd., £68; Beechams Estates and Pills, Ltd., £11; United Chemists' Association, Ltd., £23; Yardley & Co., Ltd., £12; Parfumeries de Paris, Ltd., £24; Houghton Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd., £12; United Drug Co., Ltd., £61.

Business Changes

MR. T. M. HUNNINGS, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 25 London Road, Enfield.

MR. J. R. CHALLENGER, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 24 Duke Street, St. Helens, Lancs.

MR. C. HARRISON, chemist and druggist, 4 Pow Street, Workington, informs us that he is not removing his business.

MR. G. W. DIPLOCK, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 10 The Parade, Green Lanes, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21.

THE LEYLAND AND BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO. have removed from Duke Street, Aldgate, E.1, to 111 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

MORTON'S CASH CHEMISTS have taken over the business of Mr. Charles Sangster, chemist and druggist, 88 High Street and 34 Stoke Road, Slough.

MR. C. E. SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, 50 High Street, Highgate, London, N.6, informs us that he has not sold his business. [Corrected note.]

MR. ADAM FLEMING, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. D. Williamson, chemist and druggist, 179 New North Road, London, N.1.

HEPPELL'S, LTD., have acquired the business, stock and premises of Hooper, Struve & Co., Ltd., 26 Davies Street, W.1, and the pharmacy will be carried on under the name of Heppell's, Ltd.

MR. ALEXANDER L. BRAND, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. E. W. Daniel, chemist and druggist, at 81 Mill Lane, W. Hampstead, N.W.6. Mr. Brand was formerly manager with Scott, Warner & Co., 55 Fore Street, E.C.

Wills

MR. DAVID STEWART ROBERTSON, chemist and druggist, Hopebank, Clincarthill, Rutherglen, left estate valued at £1,364 net.

MR. STEPHEN BRIGGS BATELY, of High Road, Tottenham, chemist and druggist, left estate of the gross value of £5,661 8s. 4d.

MR. ALFRED SMETHAM, F.I.C., F.C.S., of 150 Bebbington Road, Rock Ferry, Chester, analytical chemist, who died on October 11 last, has left £17,608 2s. 3d., with net personality £15,699 15s.

MR. JOSIAH EVANS, Gwarcoed, Pencader, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthen, retired chemist and druggist, who died on June 23, left estate of the gross value of £4,630 11s. 5d., with net personality £3,151 5s.

MR. THOMAS DRYDEN, of Cloverley, Eversley Road, Sketty, Swansea, chemist and druggist, who died on October 20 last, left estate of the gross value of £7,026 4s. 8d., with net personality £5,224 19s. 1d.

MR. JOHN JAMES FELL, of Stoneleigh, Bare, Morecambe, retired chemist and druggist, who died on October 28 last, aged seventy-three years, left £42,822 5s. 7d., with net personality £36,896 7s. 9d.

MR. ALLEN SMITH, of 26 Park Avenue, Ashton-upon-Mersey, chemist and druggist, who died on August 2, aged 86 years, left estate of the gross value of £16,976 17s. 8d., with net personality £16,066 7s. 5d.

MR. JAMES HEWLETT, of Frankton, Lower Northdown Avenue, Margate, chemist and druggist, who died on October 3 last, aged 70 years, left estate of the gross value of £14,838 16s. 3d., with net personality £5,813 12s.

MR. CHARLES FOWLER COOKE, of 72 West Street, Boston, Lincs., chemist and druggist, who died on September 11 last, aged seventy-three years, left estate of the gross value of £853 11s. 5d., with net personality £726 0s. 1d.

MR. JOHN JAMES PHILLIPS, J.P., of Ashleigh, 189 Mottram Road, Stalybridge, chemist and druggist, who died on October 25 last, aged seventy-five years, left estate of the gross value of £4,092 19s. 5d., with net personality £3,998 8s. 3d.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 11, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick (president) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Mr. Denis J. Nugent (vice-president), Dr. M. Ryan (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. J. J. R. Kerr, Joseph Gorry, F. J. Doyle, P. D. Larkin, M. J. Kieran, J. J. Roche, P. A. Brady, P. Kieran, P. Brooke Kelly, James McCormack, and D. Warwick.

Mr. John Smith and Mr. P. J. Fielding sent apologies for non-attendance.

IRISH LANGUAGE

The registrar read the following letter dated November 15 from the Department of Justice:—

With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by the Minister for Justice to inform you that he has approved, by Order dated 10th inst., of the amendment of the regulations for the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland by making it a condition that on and after January 1, 1929, no examination passed after that date be accepted in lieu of the Preliminary examination that does not include the Irish language.

Mr. KERR said that some members thought that he was pushing matters too far, but when they compared their position with that of the solicitors, it would be found that they had not such stringent regulations as the solicitors had regarding the language.

APPLICATIONS FROM LICENTIATES OF THE APOTHECARIES HALL

The registrar submitted applications from Dr. N. A. C. Best, Wallasey, Cheshire; Dr. H. J. Bradlaw, Rathgar, Dublin; and Dr. Myles Keogh, Dublin, submitting certificates as licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall, Ireland, and desiring to be placed on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. The applications were granted.

CHANGE OF NAME AND ADDRESS

The registrar submitted a communication from Mrs. Thomas J. Connolly, 58 Main Street, Cavan (*née* Mary Whelan), formerly of Drumhaun, Mohill, co. Leitrim, enclosing a certificate of marriage, and asking that her name and address be changed on the Register. Mrs. Connolly's application was acceded to.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—

Mrs. E. M. Wright, Ph.C., to c/o Mr. A. Deans, "Haddington," Knockbreds Park, Belfast; Miss Marion Gilligan, to 79 Mungret Street, Limerick; Dr. W. H. Ashmore, M.P.S.I., to Rhos-Y-Gar, Monkstown, co. Dublin; Mr. Wm. Baxter, Ph.C., to 3 Hill Street, Lurgan, co. Armagh; Mr. C. V. Bolton, Ph.C., to Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., St. Patrick Street, Cork; Mr. Thos. Bolster, Ph.C., to 65 North King Street, Dublin; Mr. W. E. Bredin, Ph.C., to Medical Hall, Callan, co. Kilkenny; Mr. L. F. Cockrill, Ph.C., to Medical Hall, Clonakilty, co. Cork; Mr. John C. Cregan, R.D., to Main Street, Tulla, co. Clare; Mr. A. H. Ewen, Ph.C., to "Decdene" Elton Avenue, Blundell Sands, Liverpool; Mr. J. G. Greaney, R.D., to Dromahaire, co. Leitrim; Mr. W. J. Mooney, Ph.C., to Dundalk Chemicals, Ltd., Dundalk; Mr. W. J. Moore, Ph.C., to The Central Pharmacy, Portadown; Mr. B. Murphy, M.P.S.I., to 41 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1; Mr. J. E. O'Donnell, Ph.C., to Connaught Buildings, Galway; Mr. J. F. O'Donnell, Ph.C., to The Diamond, Derry; Mr. James O'Sullivan, Ph.C., to The Pharmacy, Bridge Street, Newcastle West; Mr. James Potter, Ph.C., to 6 Bath Avenue, Sandymount, co. Dublin; Mr. R. T. Poole, Ph.C., to Michael Street, Waterford; Mr. J. Sheehy, Ph.C., to Rexall Pharmacy, Castletownbere; Mr. D. Slattery, Ph.C., to McGrotty's Medical Hall, Ennistymon; Mr. J. W. Whelan, Ph.C., to 3 North Main Street, Wexford; Mr. J. Ritchie, to Millview, Cullintra, Comber, co. Down.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration:—Mr.

J. F. Naughton, Ballinamore, co. Leitrim; Mr. Gerard A. O'Donnell, 106 Bogside, Derry; Mr. M. Rooney, Dublin; and Mr. C. W. Tipping, Newliss, co. Monaghan.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the following Committees were received and adopted:—The Law Committee, the House Committee, the School Committee, and the Benevolent Fund Committee.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. KERR, a vote of thanks was passed for the following donations to the Benevolent Fund:—J. Blair & Sons, Cork, £10; R. J. Reuter Co., London, £1 ls.; Mr. W. E. Briggs, M.P.S.I., Aslow, £1 ls.

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS

On the motion of Mr. GORRY, seconded by Mr. DOYLE, Mr. M. V. Sargent was re-elected as examiner for the Registered Druggist examination.

On the motion of Mr. P. KIERAN, seconded by Mr. BROOKE KELLY, Mr. Thomas J. Burke, B.A., M.P.S.I., was elected an examiner in practical pharmacy for the Licence examination.

ANNUAL DINNER

The PRESIDENT referred to the question as to whether or not they should hold the annual dinner of the Society next year, in view of the fact that the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference have been fixed to take place in Dublin.

Dr. WALSH suggested that, as they would have the Conference dinner and so many other functions, they should not have the annual dinner next year.

Mr. KERR said it would not be fair to place such a task on them under the circumstances.

It was decided not to hold the annual dinner, but to concentrate on securing as many members of the Society as possible to attend the banquet of the Conference.

ISSUE OF CIRCULAR

The PRESIDENT asked permission to issue circulars to the licentiates and registered druggists, inviting them to become members of the Society and associate druggists respectively. He said that the last circular had been very successful. As a result of its issue they had got seventy or eighty new members. The required permission was granted.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS

The registrar notified the deaths of Mr. Wm. Bennett, Ph.C., Clonakilty, co. Cork, and of Mr. J. J. White, R.D., Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

NAME STRUCK OFF REGISTER

The registrar was authorised to strike off the register the name of Mr. Arthur Burns, chemist and druggist, for non-reply to registered letters.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected to membership:—Mr. E. S. O'Connell, Ph.C., Cavan Street, Oldcastle; Mr. J. P. Lamphier, Ph.C., c/o Leonards, Talbot Street, Dublin; Miss M. Marshall, Ph.C., 3A Sandymount Green, Dublin; and Dr. J. P. Bourke, Ph.C., 27 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

The following were nominated for membership:—Mr. M. D. Moloney, Ph.C., Dunning's Medical Hall, Killenale; Dr. T. J. O'Connor, Ph.C., Bagenalstown; Miss K. Deery, Ph.C., Ballaghaderreen, co. Mayo; Mr. J. J. Walshe, Ph.C., Rathpeacon, co. Cork; and Mr. Charles Henry Butt, Ph.C., 98 Sandymount Road, Dublin.

A COMPOUNDER'S SALARY

Mr. KERR called attention to a report of a meeting of the Limerick County Board of Health, from which it appeared that the Minister for Local Government had refused to sanction the appointment of a compounder to the Rathkeale Dispensary District at a salary of £40 a year, the ground of his refusal being that the salary was not sufficient. The previous holder of the position had been receiving a salary of £70 a year.

Trade Notes

BATH DUSTING POWDER.—Morny Frères, Ltd., 6 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, give some particulars regarding this product and its luxury packing in their advertisement in this issue.

AMO RAZOR BLADES.—Mr. L. Frankenberg, 125 Houndsditch, London, E.1, is issuing a striking showcard (9 in. by 4 in.) "featuring" Amo safety razor blades. The card is printed in colours and corded ready for hanging.

TERPOFLOR CAPSULES, to which reference was made in this column in the *C. & D.*, December 15, are packed in boxes of twenty. The agents in this country are Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Chemists), Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2.

CHARCOAL BISCUITS.—J. L. Bragg, Ltd., 60 Beaconsfield Road, London, N.11, announce that any chemist finding himself with out-of-date stock of Bragg's charcoal biscuits should return the packets to the above address, with the name of the chemist's wholesaler, to whom a credit note will be sent on behalf of the chemist.

SHOP-SOILED SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—Ogilvy & Co., optical engineers, 20 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, have compiled a catalogue of their shop-soiled and second-hand apparatus, and a copy can be obtained on application. Among the instruments for disposal (the second-hand department is to be discontinued) are microscopes, objectives, telescopes, field glasses, photographic apparatus, and scientific publications.

ORDER FORMS FOR GOODS.—James Townsend & Sons, printers, Gandy Street, Exeter, and 54 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, can supply duplicate order forms, by the use of which chemists may provide themselves with valuable memoranda, such references being most useful when doing business with a firm with which they are comparatively unacquainted. A specimen order form may be obtained on application.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., inform us that their works and offices will be closed on Monday, December 24, and will reopen on Thursday, December 27.—OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., 179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, are closing on December 25-26.—S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD., state that arrangements are being made to deal with all urgent orders received on December 24.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Slough, and Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, London, W.C.1, announce that their offices and laboratories will be closed from Friday evening, December 21, to Tuesday morning, January 1, 1929, for the Christmas holidays and stocktaking.

C. & D. DIARY, 1929.—Will our readers kindly note the following corrections in their new *Diaries*?—In the Trade Directory the address of Arcos, Ltd., should be 33-35 King William Street, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: Central 6544).—The address of Tibo Products, Ltd., is now Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1 (Telephone: Holborn 7042).—The telephone number of Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Chemists), Ltd., has been altered to Temple Bar 7111.—In the advertisement of The Silverdale Manufacturing Co., on page 406, the telegraphic address should read Central 1755 London.—In the announcement of Carlo Erba, Milan, on page 480, a misprint occurs in the word "Opoeptol," which should be as given in the Buyers' Guide Section.—The telephone number allotted to Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, on page 131 of the Trade Directory, is really that of Mr. Thomas Harley, Perth, who appears next in rotation. The correct telephone number for Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd., is Leith 1326 and 1327.

CASH REGISTER COMPETITION.—The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, are again conducting competitions for the public, and in connection with them 120 prizes are offered. Competition No. 1 relates to a number of different models of cash registers, with brief descriptions, and members of the public are asked to place in order the three which they think would be most beneficial to the proprietor, the assistants, and the customers of a retail business. Competition No. 2 is to estimate the number of tickets that will be issued from National cash registers during

December of this year. To aid the competitors the number of tickets issued during November is 24,884,100, and the December figure for last year is 26,436,420. Competition No. 3 is to estimate the number of yards of detail strip paper printed by National cash registers during December throughout the British Isles. The yards printed in November were 1,672,513, and in December of last year 1,608,694. The competitions are open until December 31.

SOLAPADS.—Solport Brothers, Ltd., 184-190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.4, inform us that they have taken over the manufacture and sale to the trade of the anti-travel-sickness belts sold under the name of Solapad. Messrs. Solport will continue to supply the same models as have been hitherto available, namely, lawn, silk, bon voyage and wedding. The Solapad is a belt of lawn or silk containing a pad, and is intended to be worn round the waist as a protection for the abdominal nerves. While the causes and prevention of travel sickness are debatable, the efficacy of the belt is vouched for by many users, and a selection of such testimonials appear in a brochure issued regarding the use of the Solapads.

Trade-mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1928, p. 329.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 28, 1928.)

- "DRYVAR"; for chemicals (1). By Agnes Harland-Peck, Phipps Bridge, Merton, S.W.19. 495,459. (Associated.)
- "BLUNDOLINE"; for chemicals (1). By Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., 9 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. 496,361.
- "GAZO-SEL"; for volatile disinfectants for air (2). By Guasco & Cie, 65 Rue Plumier, Marseille, France. 492,887.
- "PINEVER"; for all goods (2). By Fox, Stockwell & Co., 61 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. 496,406.
- "SUNSHINE" on device of rays and fantastic figure on circle ("Sunshine" disclaimed); for medicinal pills, tablets and capsules (3). By Lady Zoe Caillard, The Belfry, West Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. 489,026.
- "REJUVO"; for gland preparations (3). By The Medical Laboratories, Ltd., 40 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 492,748.
- "RAVEN COUGH CURE" on black strip label with signature "R. A. Evans"; for cough medicines (3). By R. A. Evans, 110 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.7. 493,857.
- "SUN RAY"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., 93 Lewes Road, Brighton. 494,367. (Associated.)
- "HOSAL"; for dietetic medicines (3). By Chemisch-Pharmazeutische A.G. Bad-Homburg, Daimlerstrasse 25, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. 495,514.
- "VRVINA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. K. Mulford Co., 640 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 495,614.
- "MEL-CEL"; for mouth washes (3) and (48). By Sir E. C. Cochrane, 320 Earl's Court Road, London, S.W.4. 495,841/842. (Associated.)
- "PLANOCAINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By May & Baker, Ltd., Church Road, Battersea, S.W.11. 496,218.
- "PHOTOMAT"; for automatic photographic machines (6). By Photomat Parent Corporation, Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2. 494,760. (Associated.)
- "KODALITE"; for all goods (3). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 496,041. (Associated.)
- "AURICIAN"; for appliances for the aid of deaf persons (11). By Oravox, Ltd., 26 Langham Street, London, W.C.2. 495,197.
- "EBONAX"; for photographic papers (39). By S. C. & P. Harding, Ltd., Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5. 495,357.
- "PLASMONA"; for food substances (42). By Plasmon, Ltd., 66A Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. 495,989. (Associated.)
- "PARMID"; for a yeast food (42). By Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd., Swinnow Lane, Pudsey, Leeds. 496,026.
- "VITAPAROL"; for all goods (47). By P. Dvorkovitz, 10 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 495,322.
- "KALOS" under oval portrait in Pompadour style ("Kalos" disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Burnham Products Co., 180 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 486,839.
- "DERMOLAS" under device including mermaids and crown; for toilet preparations for the skin (48). By P. A. J. Colombie, 2 Saxby Street, Leicester. 494,424.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

GROSVENOR.—On December 17, the wife of A. Grosvenor chemist and druggist (Needhams, chemists, Tram Terminus, Erdington, Birmingham), of a daughter.

Deaths

HUDSON.—At his residence, The Central Pharmacy, Cranbrook, on December 11, after a brief illness, Mr. Alfred Wickens Hudson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. Mr. Hudson was born at Cranbrook, and qualified in 1883; he gained further experience in London and the provinces until 1893, when he returned to his native town and carried on business up to the time of his death. He had a wide knowledge of local history and matters connected with the Weald, and contributed some local material for Hanbury & Marshall's "Flora of Kent." Mr. Hudson was a member of the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee, and took an active interest in ambulance work, being Commandant of the local V.A.D. He was also a keen member of the Kent Archaeological Society, and was the author of "A Short History of Cranbrook Church." Mr. Hudson had been a member of the governing body of Cranbrook school, and his other activities included that of past-president of the Cranbrook Tradesmen's Association. He was also a member of the Parish Council. Bowls, angling, and cycling claimed his interest, and by his parting, Cranbrook has lost one of its most active and highly esteemed townsmen. Mr. Hudson leaves a widow, two sons (who are both chemists and druggists) and a daughter. At the funeral, which took place on December 14, a guard of honour was furnished by members of the V.A.D. The first part of the service was conducted in the Parish Church. The many wreaths included tributes from the Kent Pharmaceutical Committee, the Cranbrook Parish Council, and other bodies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland (county director, British Red Cross Society).

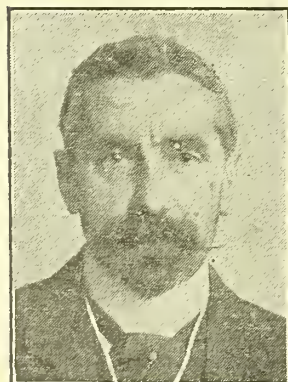


Mr. A. W. HUDSON

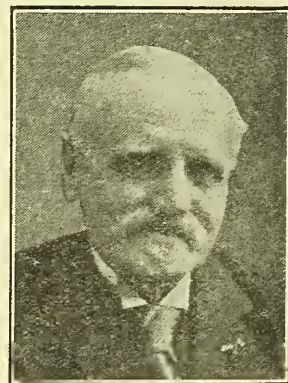
MOORE.—At Walton Cottage, Loughborough Park, London, S.W.9, on December 15, after a very brief illness, Mr. John Edward Langford Moore, F.C.S., M.P.S., pharmacist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Langford Moore served his apprenticeship in Herefordshire, and at one time intended entering the medical profession. He passed the Qualifying examination in 1894 after a course of training at the Westminster College of Pharmacy; shortly afterwards he joined the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1900 he was appointed head of the dispensary. An illustrated account of the Hospital dispensary and its staff appeared in THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 1908, II, 141. In 1927 Mr. Langford Moore joined the board of Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, Ltd. In the Nosocomia Lodge, 3395, he filled various offices, and was

S.W. for two years. He was also a member of the Rahere Lodge, attached to the Hospital, and held many offices in it. Mr. Langford Moore was a lover of country life, and at his cottage at Dorking he was very interested in gardening. A memorial service was held at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, E.C.1, on December 19. There were present many members of the staff, including Professor G. E. Gask, C.M.G., Dr. W. Girling Ball, Dr. Reginald Vick, Dr. Geoffrey L. Keynes, Dr. R. G. Canti, Sir D'Arcy Power, Dr. Calvert, Dr. Douglas Harmer, Dr. Morley Fletcher, Mr. Stanley Evans (representing Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, Ltd.), Mr. Thomas Hayes (clerk to the Governors), the Matron, the Assistant Matron, the secretary of the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers (Captain Stone), the house governor of the London Hospital (Mr. E. W. Morris), the secretary of the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (Mr. Stanley Smith), the secretary of Westminster Hospital, the dispensary staff and nursing sisters of St. Bartholomew's, as well as the civil administration staff. Pharmacists present included:—Dr. F. W. Crossley Holland, Dr. C. H. Hampshire, Messrs. E. Saville Peck, A. H. Jenkin, R. Fouracre, Greenwood Watkins, Macadie, Williamson, Attwood, Arnaud, Bowe, Ketchen, Payne, Gibson, Allen, Fisher, and E. A. Andrews. The final rites took place at the Golders Green Crematorium on the same day. The immediate relatives present were Mr. Biedermann, Mr. Newman, Mr. Cubison, brothers-in-law, and Mr. Marcus Moore, nephew. Others in the congregation included Dr. Myers Coplans, D.S.O., Mr. F. W. Searle (Mr. Moore's chief assistant in Bartholomew's Hospital) and Mrs. Searle, Mr. A. W. Edwards (Schering, Ltd.), and Mr. H. R. Cuzner, of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (both old members of Mr. Moore's staff). There was a very large number of floral tributes from Mr. Moore's relatives, friends, and professional and business associates. The dispensary staff at St. Bartholomew's Hospital appreciate very much the many expressions of sympathy received, and ask us to express their thanks.

TUNBRIDGE.—At his residence, 39 Castle Street, Reading, on December 12, Mr. Frederick Tunbridge, chemist and druggist, managing director of Dr. Mackenzie's Laboratories, Ltd., aged eighty-three. Mr. Tunbridge, who was born at Great Yarmouth, went to Reading in 1869 and commenced business at 29 Castle Street. Soon afterwards he also opened a mineral-water factory. Both businesses grew so rapidly that in 1881 he purchased No. 39 Castle Street. In 1884 he acquired an interest in the business of Mr. Joseph Newton Wright, chemist and druggist, 85 Broad Street, previously carried on by Mr. Joseph Noad, and traded as Tunbridge & Wright. Mr. Tunbridge was a pioneer in the manufacture of sticky fly-papers, bringing them on the market in 1886. About the same time he acquired the Dr. Mackenzie's smelling-bottle, still manufactured at the factory in Reading. The limited company for its manufacture was formed in 1915. In 1916 Mr. Tunbridge took additional premises, and eventually he opened a radio shop. He had been a member of the Reading Board of Guardians and of the Reading Town Council. Mr. Tunbridge was well known in Berkshire freemasonry, holding several high positions. He was greatly respected by all with whom he came into contact. Mr. Tunbridge is survived by a widow, a son and four daughters. His son, Mr. Frank F. A. Tunbridge, Ph.C., who has been associated with him in business for many years, will be his successor.



Mr. J. E. LANGFORD MOORE



Mr. F. TUNBRIDGE

its staff appeared in THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 1908, II, 141. In 1927 Mr. Langford Moore joined the board of Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, Ltd. In the Nosocomia Lodge, 3395, he filled various offices, and was

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Your New Diary

comes to remind us that we are approaching the beginning of another year, and brings with it much information that may prove invaluable in the conduct of our business. My chief use of the book is as a guide where to buy; but I also find it helpful to spend some little time in searching its pages when I am doubtful what to buy, and the scribbling diary is, of course, continually in use throughout the year. Among special features of the new volume, I am most impressed with the Legal Compendium. This is a marvel of condensation, yet covers the ground of our everyday requirements in quite a satisfactory manner. This section ought to prove of peculiar value to students preparing for examination in forensic pharmacy, and I shall be surprised if it is not very largely consulted by candidates for pharmaceutical qualification. It tells us what we need to know about the various statutes affecting our calling, without any superfluity of words.

What are the Things

to remember? is a question which always confronts the busy man, and at different stages in his career he formulates different answers. Sooner or later, if he is a very busy person, he arrives at a point where, unless he has a memory much more retentive than mine, he has to content himself with recognising that it must suffice if he can remember where to find a particular piece of information when he requires it. In other words, his memory must be charged with the particulars of his tangible remembrancers in the form of commonplace books, files and libraries. Of course, there are persons like the working man to whom the Dean of St. Paul's referred the other day, who at a lecture, when presented with pencil and note-book for note-taking, rather indignantly asked: "What's my — 'ead for?" No pharmacist can manage in these times to rely upon his head. Indeed, he is a happy man if he always succeeds in properly discriminating between what he can successfully retain in his qualified head and what he shall place in his note-book. In addition to these two classes of knowledge, as considered from the point of view of mnemonics, there is a third of almost as great importance, namely, those matters the value of which is not appreciated at the moment but which may become highly significant at a subsequent time. The professional man must arrange or acquire some means whereby these can be brought to light when needed. The extent to which this work is undertaken for him to-day by other people for a consideration, of course, is certainly but rarely properly appreciated. A striking, indeed a remarkable, illustration of the efficiency of such services is the *C. & D. Diary* just delivered to me.

An Excellent Measure

of the progress of civilisation is the progressive, for I think it is progressive, change in the character, as well as the volume, of its printed books. As an instance we may take the journals produced in connection with trades and professions which first came into general use about a century ago. At first they were a species of newsletter for disseminating news and information and providing instruction. To-day their chief function is the recording and indexing of all such and allied matters, so that their readers find them to be the indispensable remembrancers of their craft. If this aspect were properly grasped, subscribers to the *C. & D.* would contrive a means of extracting week by week the references to those items particularly interesting to themselves and their business. There are many who do this; but I fancy, from my observations, that there are many who do not. When we contrast this kind of production with the first journal appearing under the title, "The Chemist," in 1824, we can have no doubt that the change is great indeed. This publication was a weekly one, consisting of sixteen pages, with at least one good engraving of chemical apparatus. The editor, who was Arthur Mongredien, was interested in the growing science of chemistry, and did much to assist in founding

a society of chemists. He did not overlook pharmaceutical matters and, apparently, had no notion that the time would ever come when the title "chemist" would require qualification of any kind. But a hundred years ago he had discovered that to serve his readers well he must provide a substitute for the "—'ead," so he introduced a "Dictionary of Chemistry," which was continued from week to week. After considerable experience I am convinced that the periodical literature of every profession is of the first importance, and should be read and annotated systematically. This is especially true of the *C. & D.*

Proprietary Articles,

according to Mr. George Hall, bring us inadequate profit (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 725), and there is more in his contention than the manufacturers of such articles would be willing to admit. The profit on proprietary articles may appear considerable at 20 or 25 per cent., but our difficulty is to sell enough of any particular line to make such a profit adequate. So many different proprietary articles have to be kept in stock nowadays, and such a large amount of capital invested in them, that there ought to be a steady daily demand for every single article of the kind in stock to make this part of our business as profitable as it needs to be. I have an impression that, in other classes of business, the profit on proprietary lines is rarely less than 33½ per cent. on turnover, and there should certainly be as big a margin as this on many medicaments of proprietary origin. The higher the retail price and the longer the goods have to be kept in stock, the greater should be the margin of profit. With lower selling prices and the goods selling freely every day, a profit of 20 per cent. is not to be despised. Curiously enough, your report of Mr. Hall's remarks is printed side by side with a column of matter that seems to be sprinkled with the mystic letters "P.A.T.A.," as though from a pepper box. In this further report the benefits we enjoy owing to the existence of the P.A.T.A. are emphasised, but it should not be overlooked that price protection generally means low profits shared by many dealers and reduces the value of salesmanship to a mere nothing.

Dr. Coward's Survey

of the field of vitamin research helps one to realise how the mystery surrounding the substances denoted by letters of the alphabet is gradually being swept away (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 733). Her remarks also appear to emphasise the medicinal nature of vitamin concentrations; and the comments of Mr. Carr, at the conclusion of Dr. Coward's address, lend support in the same direction. One thing is morally certain, that chemists and druggists will need to know as much about vitamins in the immediate future as they now know about ordinary chemicals used in medicine. But I should like to plead on behalf of the man or woman in business that the information may be conveyed to them with fewer technicalities. A new subject like this brings with it phraseology that is strange to those who left college years ago, and simplification is therefore desirable.

Expiry Dates

on packed goods are vexing the souls of more of us than your correspondent who recently wrote to direct attention to this matter. It is, of course, the ideal position that articles of a perishable nature should have their containers marked with a date after which the contents ought not to be used. But it has become quite a common practice for customers to examine the packages, and decline to accept what one offers because they have seen elsewhere similar packages marked with later dates. A point that needs to be emphasised in dealing with hypercritical customers is that a product is not necessarily unfit for use because the expiry date on a package has been reached. If the contents of a package are fit for use the day before the expiry date, they are not likely to have become unfit for use the day after. As a matter of fact, it is obviously necessary to keep the expiry date within the limits of what is safe and desirable. As regards crediting or replacing date-expired goods, surely this is done by reputable concerns.

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Editorial Articles

Customs and Excise Report

THE nineteenth report of H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise, covering the year ended March 31, 1928, shows that the total revenue received was approximately £251,000,000, compared with £240,000,000 in 1926-27. The increase recorded is acquired from new and increased taxation, and from a full year's receipts from the duties on betting, on packing and wrapping paper, and on trade motor-cars, which had been in force for only a part of the previous year. The largest increases were £4,200,000 on tobacco, due to the increase in duty; £3,800,000 on spirits, due to the heavy postponements from 1926-27; and £1,800,000 on the new betting duty, which has now been in operation over a full year. On the other hand, there was a decrease of nearly £900,000 on beer, attributable to weather conditions and small decreases on other general items. The Budget estimate for unsweetened table waters was £400,000, but the actual receipts were £387,000, consumption, like that of beer, having been adversely affected by the cold, wet summer of 1927. Taken in the aggregate, the Chancellor's estimate was £6,700,000 below the actual revenue. Cocoa duties were anticipated as worth £750,000, but only reached £697,000, though included in this return was cocoa-butter, which rose from £24,845 in 1926-27 to £36,434 or, taking the quantities, from 35,544 cwt. to 52,104 cwt. A feature of the report, from the pharmacist's point of view, is the remarkable increase in the number of licences issued to patent medicine makers or vendors, and this is probably due (for better or for worse) to the recent advertising scheme in which a manufacturer was giving away a patent medicine licence with each opening order for his wares. The number of licences held during the past five years were:—51,084 in 1923-24; 53,281 in 1924-25; 56,211 in 1925-26; 59,732 in 1926-27; and 76,429 in 1927-28. The net receipts from the Excise duties on patent medicines were, however, down to £1,249,445, against £1,295,139 in the year 1926-27. Duty on chloral hydrate dropped from £816 to £543. The following list gives the number of several types of licences (other than liquor licences) issued and the total receipts therefrom:—

Kind of licence	Numbers issued		Total receipts
	England	Scotland	
Glucose manufacturers	25	3	£29
Saccharin manufacturers	3	—	£3
Patent medicine makers or vendors	71,621	4,808	£19,102
Methylated spirit makers	12	5	£179
" retailers	19,350	2,952	£10,937
Still: chemists, etc., keeping or using	971	116	£541
Sugar manufacturers	18	1	£18
Vinegar makers	249	16	£259

Medicine-stamp duty returns (complete figures, 1800-1928, will be found in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1929) were not quite so high as shown below (values in pounds sterling):—

Year	England	Scotland	Total
1923-24	1,297,796	8,980	1,306,776
1924-25	1,314,064	9,253	1,323,317
1925-26	1,280,776	9,231	1,290,007
1926-27	1,285,553	9,586	1,295,139
1927-28	1,238,567	10,878	1,249,445

Calendar year figures are a safer guide in sugar duties, as figures for financial years are affected by forestalment and postponement of clearances at the time of the Budget. The revenue, including all receipts from molasses, glucose and saccharin, was £18,742,000, compared with an estimate of £18,800,000; the actual clearances fell short of estimates by 21,000 tons. The Excise duties on sugar, molasses, glucose and saccharin made in this country follow the relative preferential Customs duties, and the revenue from this was £1,700,000, including £1,300,000 from home-grown sugar. Details of the Excise duties are that on saccharin there was collected £77,184, on glucose £310,813, on molasses £562, and on sugar £1,314,784. Revenue derived from the Safeguarding of Industries Duties continues to show an increase and over the £500,000 budgeted for, a surplus of £133,000 has been collected. In the group embracing all synthetic organic compounds and analytical reagents the receipts were £190,484, against £169,869 and £154,360 respectively in the two preceding years. Optical glass and instruments of this nature brought in £237,609, against £150,219 and £85,228 in 1926-27 and 1925-26, but it should be remembered that this duty was increased on May 1, 1926, from a 33½ per cent. basis to one of 50 per cent. Largely owing to the industrial troubles of that year the consumption of spirits had fallen heavily in 1926-27, and the estimate for 1927-28 allowed for a slight further decline. Actual clearances were 13,500,000 proof gallons, and the revenue was £47,400,000, giving a surplus of nearly £400,000 on the estimate. Consumption, instead of falling, increased a little, and was probably stimulated by the cold weather of 1927. The quantity of home-made spirits retained for consumption was 11,700,000 proof gallons, against 10,700,000 in the preceding year. The corresponding quantity of imported spirits was 1,800,000 proof gallons, against 1,700,000, the principal imported spirit being rum. Spirits used in arts and manufacture, which are non-dutiable under the Finance Act, 1902, amounted to 1,641,480, against 1,120,708 proof gallons in 1926-27, and of these 756,852 and 592,094 proof gallons respectively were home-made. The issue of spirits for the manufacture of methylated spirit amounted to 9,742,017 proof gallons, against 8,796,934, and included in this is the imported spirit, which amounted to 606,502, against 19,168 in the preceding year. Of this total there were 23,391 proof gallons of "Power Methylated Spirits," 7,320,877 proof gallons of Industrial, and 1,577,144 proof gallons of Mineralised. In reading the following table, which gives such uses of the methylated spirit as may interest our readers, it must be borne in mind that owing to disturbances in clearances, the consumption of spirits during financial years is not properly represented by the amounts "retained for consumption."

Use	Quantity used	
	1927	1928
Manufactures—	Bulk gallons	Bulk gallons
Soap	172,661	193,056
Hair washes	90,703	98,067
Cattle medicines	4,125	4,676
Plant washes, insecticides and sheep dips	4,350	11,338
Ether	271,400	239,318
Crude acetic and other esters for industrial purposes (for sale)	27,722	17,886
Chloroform	633	632
Ethyl chloride and bromide	7,888	8,470
Solid medicinal extracts	62,156	58,326
Alkaloids and fine chemicals	55,074	77,375
Embrocations, liniments, and lotions	46,774	48,287
Surgical dressings	20,394	19,589
Capsules and other medicinal appliances	3,989	4,836
Disinfectants	7,827	6,289
Collodion	56,987	50,216
Photographic plates and papers, and other photographic purposes	45,353	40,966
Other Purposes—		
Hospitals, asylums and infirmaries	104,387	119,505
Analytical scientific purposes	19,396	25,537
Educational and scientific purposes in colleges and schools	7,507	7,593
Preservation of specimens in museums and hospitals	4,909	5,093
Use in dispensing on doctors', dentists' or veterinary surgeons' orders or prescriptions	1,660	3,235

The officers of the department during the year 1926-27 submitted for analysis a total of 44,549 samples of imported goods for examination under the Food and Drugs and the Public Health Acts.

"English" Peppermint Oil

THE sophistication of essential oils and unscrupulous trading in them is always more prevalent in dull times than in prosperous periods, and the repeated fraudulent sales of so-called English peppermint oil to which our attention has been called, cause one to wonder whether there can be any genuine oil on the market at the present time. Original distillers do, of course, handle the actual product, but when estimates by experts indicate that the quantity of oil sold as English is from six to eight times higher than the total production, some idea of the prevalence of "blending" can be gathered. A most glaring example of this was recently brought to our notice. In the North and Midlands, business is being done in what is described on the label as

"English oil of peppermint, distilled in England exclusively from peppermint grown in England"

at a price of 19s. per lb. Genuine English oil from old-established growers and distillers costs from 75s. to 80s. per lb., and so we think this fraudulent practice should not go unchallenged. We are not at all concerned with the merits of one peppermint oil against the other, as that is purely a question for the consumer to decide for himself, but we do think that this fraud should be exposed. Owing to the similarity in the constants of the English, American and Japanese oils, it is not always possible to affirm the origin of a specimen from analytical figures, but on analysis this oil conformed very closely to Japanese dementholised peppermint oil, and the odour was definitely that of Japanese oil. The figures were as follows:—Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 0.899; optical rotation, -29.4; solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol, 1 in 2.9; acid value, 1.0; saponification value, 31.2; ester value, 30.2; esters, 10.7 per cent.; alcohols, 55.6 per cent.; colour test, mixture indicated. We understand that the sellers of this oil have not a square yard of peppermint under cultivation, for it is fairly well known in what districts, and by what people, peppermint is grown. The position is one of grave importance to manufacturers and consumers alike for, while reputable firms are asked to compete against this fake, the consumer is being swindled in paying 19s. for what is apparently a rectified Japanese peppermint oil worth a few shillings per lb., and what certainly cannot possibly be genuine English peppermint oil.

A Legal Aspect

OUR contemporary the "Law Journal"—the principal organ of the legal profession—gave the Home Secretary a nice little trouncing recently over the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. Directing the attention of its readers to the definition of "pharmacist" as including a company or firm keeping open shop for the retailing of poisons, the "Law Journal" describes this as being in direct contradiction to the Pharmacy Acts:—

"Yet here is the Home Secretary deliberately presuming to put limited companies on a footing that the Legislature has studiously prevented them from assuming. It is precisely on a par with issuing regulations defining the word 'solicitor' as including any company or association of debt collectors which lawfully employs a solicitor to conduct its litigation!"

The writer adds that the perusal of these Draft Regulations "provides an object-lesson in the extent to which the scope of an Act of Parliament may be enlarged by departmental legislation. Since the year 1921 there have been no less than seven different sets of Regulations issued by the Home Office under the powers conferred by the Act of 1920. That these should be consolidated is all to the good; but surely one of the essentials to satisfactory consolidation is that there shall be complete clarification as far as it can possibly be effected. Now in these new Draft Regulations (which, not challenged in Parliament before December 12, will have the force of law on January 1) there is a typical example of that love of mystification that seems to be inseparable from the bureaucratic idea of 'consolidation.' In the old Regulations the different drugs to which they applied were mentioned by name. In the new 'consolidated' Regulations they are classified not by name, but the Order is to refer to 'any drug to which the Principal Act applies.' Now the principal Act is that of 1920, but it has been amended by the Act of 1925, and anybody relying upon the provisions of the Principal Act, not knowing of the amendment, might be 'caught out' easily, since whereas the Principal Act refers to certain poisons by name, the Act of 1925 extends its operation to 'any preparation, admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion' of these drugs beyond a certain small percentage!" This is not the first time by any means that the "Law Journal" has dealt with matters directly affecting the chemist and other retail distributors: and having regard to what the Lord Chief Justice has said about departmental legislation, it looks as though the legal profession generally were "taking the field" against this sort of thing.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Colonel Applin asked the Minister of Health, on December 13, whether he was aware of the waste of medicines due to doses being prescribed in drams and shown on the bottle as tablespoonfuls; and, seeing that the average tablespoon holds 50 per cent. more medicine than four drams, the usual dose, and that on a conservative estimate the resulting waste amounts to over 4,000,000 bottles of medicine if only 10 per cent. of the bottles of medicine supplied under the National Health Insurance are used in tablespoon doses, will he consider a regulation requiring all doses to be shown on the bottle in drams or ounces and the use of graduated bottles, or the issue of a cheap medicine glass?

Mr. Chamberlain: I am advised that the graduated markings on medicine bottles usually indicate half-ounces, that is four drams, and that the reference on the bottles to tablespoonfuls is intended merely to assist patients in finding a convenient household measure of approximately half an ounce. My investigation of the prescribing of Insurance practitioners does not suggest to me that medicines are often repeated before the proper time, which would be the result of the consumption of over-large doses; and as at present advised, I do not think the matter is one in which I am called upon to intervene.

Personalities

ALDERMAN E. SHELLEY (Shelleys, Ltd., chemists) has been elected chairman of the Walsall Education Committee.

MR. T. DONALD SANDERS, elder son of Mr. A. W. Sanders, chemist and druggist, the Medical Hall, Chard, has been awarded the B.Sc. degree of the University of London.

MR. H. C. BROADBENT, who has rejoined the sales management department of Eugene Rimmel, Ltd., perfumers, London and Paris, may be addressed c/o the company, at 167 Regent Street, W.1.

At a recent meeting of the Wisbech Town Council, a resolution was passed putting on record the Council's appreciation of the services of Mr. Frank Oldham, chemist and druggist, during twenty-eight years as a member of the Council and of several of its committees.

MR. VICTOR BLAGDEN, president of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs' Traders' Association, was presented with a water colour painting by Birkett Foster, at a complimentary luncheon given to him by the members of the Association at the Comedy Restaurant on November 11.

MR. JAMES ALBERT WHITE, chemist and druggist, Shipley, president of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was until last year chairman of the Bradford Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Mr. White has been on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society's Branch from its inception, except during the periods when, after three years' membership, a councillor ceases to be eligible for re-election for twelve months. With this limitation, Mr. White has been on the council of the local chemists' organisation (formerly the Bradford Pharmacists' Association) for over twenty years. Mr. White, who is a native



MR. J. A. WHITE.

of Bradford, was apprenticed to Mr. A. E. Ward, White Abbey, Bradford. He passed the Qualifying examination in 1899, and after further experience with Mr. H. T. Metcalfe, Headingley, Leeds, commenced business on his own account. Mr. White took over a pharmacy belonging to the late Mr. Foulds, Bradford Road, Shipley, and at that address he has since developed a flourishing undertaking. With him to-day is his daughter, Miss Clara White, chemist and druggist. His only son is apprenticed to Mr. Fearnley, Otley.

THE current issue of "The Middlesex Hospital Journal" includes an appreciative notice of Mr. T. C. Willey, who, after three years' training under the late Mr. A. W. Gerrard, Ph.C., at University College Hospital, has been in the dispensary of the Middlesex for nearly forty years, and has just retired. Mr. Willey served under three chief pharmacists—Mr. S. R. Challice, Mr. John Kitchin and Mr. S. H. White, Ph.C.

THE dinner of the members of the National Trust was held in the Criterion rooms, London, W.1, last month under the chairmanship of Viscount Ullswater. Over 400 members and guests attended. Dr. G. Claridge Druce was present as representing Oxfordshire. He also attended the dinner of the Royal Society, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury made his first public speech as Primate of all England. Dr. Druce was also present at the dinner of the Linnean Society, and presided at a lecture given by the Director of Kew (Dr. A. W. Hill) in the Oxford University Museum on his recent visit to New Zealand.

Doctors on the Stage

THE Hunterian Society held, a few weeks ago, a discussion under the title "The Doctor on the Stage"; and the topic, judging from the report in "The Lancet," evoked, as might have been expected, a sufficiency of amusing remarks and a few wise ones. Even in these days of meticulous realism, the use of the straight stethoscope in the inverted position still lingers, apparently; at any rate, the error was noted. The criticism that the stage doctor "dashed off a most complicated prescription in a few seconds" was less relevant, as it is easy to demonstrate that there must often be a foreshortening of time if dramatic exigencies are to be fulfilled. The Society was fortunate in having among the speakers Miss Lena Ashwell (Lady Simson), who is not only a distinguished actress but also a considerable student of drama. It was a little surprising, however, to find Miss Ashwell, as reported, advancing the view that Mr. Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma," regarded as a serious contribution, did not amount to a row of pins. It is by no means certain that even Mr. Shaw ever regarded "The Doctor's Dilemma" as a serious contribution. Without discussing the origin of that piquant play, with its characteristic preface of something like 200 pages (extracts from which might well be read from the stage between the acts), surely the primary consideration is that we are in presence of an entertainment which is predominantly satire. If memory serves, none of the doctors in Molière is presented quite seriously, and yet we do not relish them the less on that account. Even Filerin, who in "L'Amour Médecin" rebukes his colleagues Desfonandrés, Tomès, Bahis and Macroton for quarrelling in a patient's house, is suspect of ulterior motives in his homily. The delicious Purgon, again, in "Le Malade Imaginaire," threatens the invalid for not having complied with his directions, and goes so far as to wish him in an incurable state—a touch that it needs a Molière to apply. Mr. Shaw's Sir Patrick Cullen, Sir Ridgeon Colenso and the other doctors of the play are, it may fairly be held, not unworthy of comparison with the illustrious exemplars which Molière has left for the world's delight. Opsonins are not quite as topical as they were in 1911, and to that extent the play dates; but a conversational passage like the following—which, it may be explained, occurs during the visit of four doctors to a fifth for the ostensible purpose of congratulating him on receiving a knighthood—comes out well, even without the spoken word:—

SIR PATRICK. Yes. In the privacy of our family circle, sir, my father used to declare his belief that smallpox inoculation was good, not only for smallpox, but for all fevers.

B. B. [Suddenly rising to the new idea with immense interest and excitement]: What! Ridgeon: did you hear that? Sir Patrick: I am more struck by what you have just told me than I can well express. Your father, sir, anticipated a discovery of my own. Listen, Walpole. Blenkinsop: attend one moment. You will all be intensely interested in this. I had a typhoid case and a tetanus case side by side in the hospital: a beadle and a city missionary. Think of what that meant for them, poor fellows! Can a beadle be dignified with typhoid? Can a missionary be eloquent with lockjaw? No. NO. Well, I got some typhoid anti-toxin from Ridgeon and a tube of Muldooley's anti-tetanus serum. But the missionary jerked all my things off the table in one of his paroxysms; and in replacing them I put Ridgeon's tube where Muldooley's ought to have been. The consequence was that I inoculated the typhoid case for tetanus and the tetanus case for typhoid. [The doctors look greatly concerned. B. B., undamped, smiles triumphantly.] Well, they recovered. THEY RECOVERED. Except for a touch of St. Vitus's dance the missionary's as well to-day as ever; and the beadle's ten times the man he was.

BLENKINSOP: I've known things like that happen. They can't be explained.

B. B. [severely] Blenkinsop: there is n o t h i n g that cannot be explained by science. What did I do? Did I fold my hands helplessly and say that the case could not be explained? By no means. I sat down and used my brains. I thought the case out on scientific principles. I asked myself why didn't the missionary die of typhoid on top of tetanus, and the beadle of tetanus on top of typhoid? There's a problem for you, Ridgeon. Think, Sir Patrick Reflect, Blenkinsop. Look at it without prejudice, Walpole.

What is the real work of the anti-toxin? Simple to stimulate the phagocytes. Very well. But so long as you stimulate the phagocytes, what does it matter which particular sort of serum you use for the purpose? Haha! Eh? Do you see? Do you grasp it? Ever since that I've used all sorts of anti-toxins absolutely indiscriminately, with perfectly satisfactory results.

A stage doctor who might well have been mentioned in the course of the discussion is Sir Peter Lund, Bt., M.D., F.R.S., the physician in Sydney Grundy's "A Fool's Paradise," which had a considerable vogue in the 'nineties. It is he who (in the course of a "fat" part) discovers and foils the plot of the malignant wife to poison her husband by means of arsenic administered in his medicine. Near the end of Act II Sir Peter enters a room from which the occupants have been hastily summoned to render first aid to a member of the household who is in a fit—oddly enough, no one thought of asking for the famous physician—and, examining the husband's medicine, recognises the presence of arsenic in it by tasting it. Whether a fashionable consultant of the 'nineties could be so certain of the presence of arsenic in a liquid on the spur of the moment we need not inquire, as the re-entry of the characters who have been absent from the room leads up to the following effective "curtain":—

SIR PETER. Your husband complained of his medicine. I thought I'd test it; so I took a dose.

BEATRICE [the wife] (dismayed). You took it?

SIR PETER. Yes.

PHILIP [the husband]. A doctor may take a dose of his own medicine!

SIR PETER. Only to my room. Allow me to return you the glass.

PHILIP. And you have tested it?

SIR PETER. Yes.

BEATRICE. With what result?

SIR PETER. With none. As I expected, just what I prescribed.

PHILIP. And what did you prescribe, Sir Peter? What is this stuff you're giving me?

SIR PETER. A very common medicine.

PHILIP. But what is it?

SIR PETER. Arsenic. (Beatrice turns quickly, dropping the goblet, which is shattered to fragments.)

The supply of stage doctors shows no sign of giving out—witness Jules Romains's three-act comedy "Doctor Knock," presented in English in 1926 with the late Dennis Eadie in the title-rôle and put on more recently with a fresh company. The story may be indicated in a sentence. Dr. Knock buys a country practice in France from Dr. Paraplaide, who is retiring; finding the little town abnormally healthy, he by various devices persuades everyone who comes to consult him—giving free consultations at first—of the duty of carrying on ceaseless war against disease, and by the time that the play ends has increased his *clientèle* about twentyfold. Incidentally, the local pharmacist does very well out of the changed conditions. Here is an excerpt from Dr. Knock's exposition of the matter to Dr. Paraplaide:—

In two hundred and fifty of those houses . . . we can't see them all for the distance and the trees . . . there are two hundred and fifty rooms, and in each one at this very moment somebody is testifying to the might of medical science. Upon 250 beds those prostrate forms bear witness to life's meaning . . . and through me they are all made one with the great cause I serve. And at night it's more wonderful still. For the lights are lit . . . and they're of my lighting. People with nothing the matter with them go to sleep in the dark . . . and those lights as I look at them are like a starlit sky in which I reign almighty. And, remember, when those men and women wake their thoughts turn first to me and my prescriptions. In a minute or two now you'll hear the clock strike ten. At ten o'clock my patients, every one, take their temperatures for the second time. Picture it, my dear Paraplaide! Two hundred and fifty clinical thermometers lifted in unison and gently placed and held beneath 250 silent tongues!

Finally (to return once more to the Hunterian Society), Sir St. Clair Thomson committed himself to the hazardous dictum that Shakespeare "rather made fun of doctors up to King Lear." Apart from the excellent case made out on the other side by Mr. Macleod Yearsley in a subsequent issue of "The Lancet," the fact is that Shakespeare is unique, remaining more or less inscrutable even under the microscope of the expert.

The Chemistry of Hair Dyes

By H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., A.I.C.

THE desire to improve one's appearance by hiding grey patches or other irregularities in the colouring of the hair, or by effecting a complete change in its shade, is a legitimate one. Setting aside hair bleaches, which change the colour of the natural pigment either by oxidation or reduction, the first requisite of a hair dye is that it shall contain, or, rather, produce when applied to the hair, a pigment possessing a satisfactory colour. This necessity raises the whole question of the relation between colour and chemical constitution, which will be touched upon later in this article. Secondly, the pigment, in order to remain fixed on or in the hair, must be insoluble in water, dilute alcohol, and such other fluids as may be normally used for washing the head. This requisite implies another. An insoluble substance can obviously only be deposited in or on the hair, provided it is produced by a chemical reaction taking place during the operation of dyeing itself. Finally, it must be demanded that the dye shall be of a non-toxic character, exercising no injurious action on the hair or scalp, and that the pigment, once formed, shall not undergo any further chemical change which would render it of too impermanent a character.

TYPES OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS

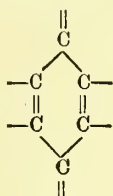
Regarding the types of chemical reactions which may take place during the operation of dyeing: There are obviously three factors to be taken into account, the dye, the hair, and the atmosphere. This leads to the following classification of types of reaction:—(i) Interaction between the dye and some constituent of the hair; (ii) oxidation of the dye by atmospheric oxygen; (iii) interaction between two or more constituents of the dye. These classes appear to exhaust the possibilities; but they are not mutually exclusive, any two or even all three types of reaction being capable, in particular cases, of taking place concurrently. Further, it may be noted that a dye classified under type (ii) would be capable of use with an oxidant other than atmospheric oxygen, and would then come under class (iii). The three types of reaction call for somewhat detailed consideration and further classification, as it is upon the basis of the completest knowledge of the chemical reactions which may take place that further research must proceed. Of type (i) three sub-types may be distinguished, as follows:—(a) Oxidation of some constituent of the hair with consequent reduction of the dye; (b) combination of the dye with the sulphur of the hair; (c) combination of the dye with the keratin of the hair. The use of an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate, which dyes the hair a golden brown, through the formation of manganese dioxide, provides a good instance of type (a). In the case of silver dyes, especially of the one-solution type, which consist essentially of ammoniacal solutions of silver nitrate, reduction of the silver salt would appear to take place at the expense of the keratin. And for the sake of completeness, hydrogen peroxide, which is not strictly speaking a dye, but which bleaches the hair by oxidation of the natural pigment, may also be mentioned under this heading. Under group (b) many metallic hair dyes of the "progressive" (i.e., slowly acting) type may be included. They owe their efficacy to the gradual formation of coloured metallic sulphides. Special mention may be made of ferrous sulphate dissolved in weak alcohol (wine) as a hair restorer, and of the multitude of so-called "hair restorers," which in reality are progressive dyes based on lead, the acetate being the salt usually employed. Some other metallic salts have also been used as progressive dyes. In the case of the lead dyes, sulphur, either in the elementary state or in suitable combination (sodium thiosulphate), is usually added to facilitate the gradual formation of the lead sulphide. Such dyes, therefore, also belong to class (iii). Concerning the question of the interaction of dyes and keratin: This is a subject concerning which more knowledge would be very welcome. Undoubtedly when henna is employed, combination does take place between the keratin and the lawsone present in the henna⁽¹⁾:

for the pigment is of a deeper colour than lawsone itself, and, unlike this latter body, is insoluble in warm water. A similar reaction may take place between the keratin of the hair and the juglone of walnut extract, though the difficulty experienced in fixing this dye would seem, on the face of it, to negative this suggestion. The oxidising action of the atmosphere is made use of in the case of some dyes. Walnut extract, which dyes the hair a deep warm brown, may be instanced as a case in point. In this, the dye, juglone (5-hydroxy- α -naphthoquinone) is formed by the oxidising action of the air on the α -hydrojuglone (1, 4, 5-trihydroxy-naphthalene) present in the extract from the hulls. Pyrogallol may also be mentioned as a substance, yielding a colouring matter by oxidation, which is used in hair dyeing. Pyrogallol is sometimes employed alone. More frequently it is mixed, in paste form or in solution, with compounds of copper and/or iron, a complex reaction, involving oxidation of the pyrogallol, taking place. These dyes are called "rasticks," and belong also to class (iii). When made up in liquid form, a little free acid (hydrochloric, for example) is usually added, to hold up the reaction between the pyrogallol and the copper salt, until the dye is actually applied to the hair and subjected to the oxidising action of the atmosphere. A reducing agent, such as sodium sulphite, may also be employed for the same purpose. Moreover, salts of cobalt and nickel can be employed with pyrogallol, with or without the addition of other metallic salts, the possible range of shades being much increased by their aid. Paraphenylenediamine is another very important hair dye which forms a pigment (Bandrowsky's base)⁽²⁾ by oxidation, this being usually effected, however, not by the atmosphere, but by the addition, immediately before use, of hydrogen peroxide. Allied to this substance are a number of aromatic diamines and amidophenols which yield coloured substances on oxidation, such as para-amidophenol and paratoluylenediamine, which are also employed for hair dyeing, usually in combination with paraphenylenediamine. Those dyes which act in virtue of chemical reactions taking place between their constituents may be classified into five sub-groups, as follows: (a) Progressive lead dyes containing sulphur or sodium thiosulphate; (b) vegetable dyes containing the colouring matter combined with a sugar to form a glucoside; (c) two-solution dyes, pigment formed by oxidation; (d) two-solution dyes, pigment formed by reduction; (e) two-solution dyes, pigment formed by double decomposition. The dyes in group (a) have already been dealt with. The most important member of group (b) is indigo. This is used in the form known as "henna-reng," namely, a combination of powdered henna leaves (*Lawsonia alba*) with those of *Indigofera argentea*. The latter contain a glucoside of indigo, which, during the course of the operation of dyeing, effected by applying the powder mixed with warm water to the hair and keeping it moist and warm for a considerable period of time, is decomposed with the deposition of the insoluble colouring matter. Chamomile, used to intensify the golden tone of fair hair, may be put in the same class, as the powdered flower heads of both Roman chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*) and German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) have been found to contain glucosides of apigenin, one of the flavone dyes⁽³⁾. Dyes belonging to group (c) have already been mentioned, the most important being paraphenylenediamine. Hydrogen peroxide is the oxidant usually employed, but potassium dichromate has also been used. Group (d) comprises the two-solution silver dyes, consisting of solutions, respectively, of silver nitrate (ammoniacal) and a reducing agent, usually pyrogallol dissolved in water or weak alcohol. On treating the hair, first with the silver solution and then with that containing the pyrogallol, reduction of the silver salt takes place with the deposition of metallic silver, the hair being immediately dyed brown or black, according to the strength of the solutions employed. Owing to their quick action, these dyes are called "instantaneous." Belonging to group (e) are a number of "instantaneous" metallic dyes, put up in two solutions, one containing a salt of the metal, the other an alkaline sulphide. These react to deposit a coloured metallic sulphide on the hair, the reaction being of a type too simple and well known to call

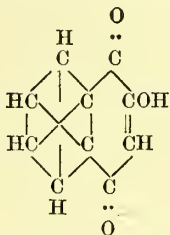
for further comment. This field would seem to be one which has been pretty thoroughly explored and its possibilities exhausted. The use of iron and alum mordants with logwood and similar dyes used for dyeing postiche may also be mentioned as belonging to the same group.

COLOUR AND CONSTITUTION

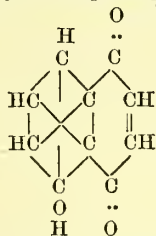
So far as the colours of insoluble inorganic compounds are concerned, no simple generalisation seems to be possible, though it is interesting to note that certain metallic atoms seem to have the power of producing colour, which power is intensified in certain combinations, e.g., sulphides. However, this field, so far as hair dyeing is concerned, is pretty well exhausted; the organic colouring matters are more promising. An extraordinary number of organic colouring matters appear to possess a quinonoid structure, involving the peculiar grouping of carbon atoms shown in the formula below:—



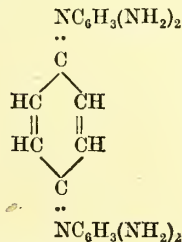
and that this grouping plays a definite part in the production of colour, presumably in virtue of oscillation of the carbon valencies from the positions shown to other possible positions, cannot be very well denied. Many of the organic colouring matters employed in hair dyeing show this peculiarity in their structure. Lawsone, the colouring matter of henna, has been shown to be an hydroxy-naphthoquinone, probably, 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone:—



Juglone, the pigment of walnut extract, as already stated, is 5-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone:—

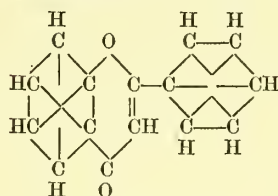


Bandrowsky's base, formed when paraphenylenediamine is oxidised, also has a quinonoid structure, as shown in the following formula:—

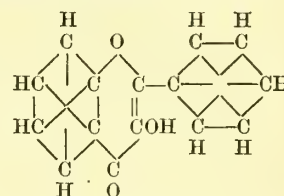


and a similar remark applies to the pigments formed by the oxidation of the allied coal-tar dyes. It may be added, further, that the oxidation products of pyrogallol, formed in dyes of the rastick type, are also probably quinonoid in structure, though in this case derived from ortho-

quinone. Another group of organic dyes can be regarded as derivatives of either flavone or flavonol:—

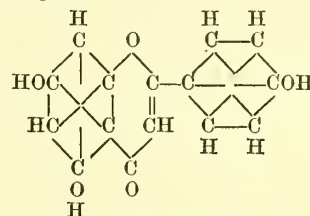


Flavone

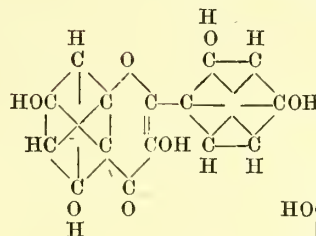


Flavonol

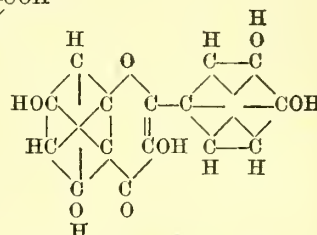
In this group are included apigenin, the colouring matter of chamomile, morin, present in fustic, and quercetin, present in quercitron. Also closely related to these in chemical structure are catechin, present in catechu, and hœmatein, present in logwood, all these last-mentioned materials having applications in the dyeing of postiche. The formulae of the first three bodies are shown below to illustrate the point:—



Apigenin
(1, 3, 4'-trihydroxy-flavone)

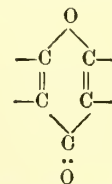


Morin
(1, 3, 2', 4'-tetrahydroxy-flavonol)

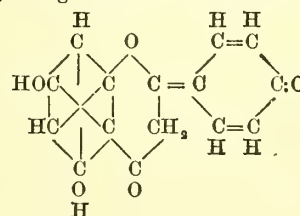


Quercetin
(1, 3, 3', 4'-tetrahydroxy-flavonol)

The superficial resemblance of the *gamma*-pyrone ring:—



to that of paraquinone suggests that this may be responsible for the colour of the dyes containing it. Alternatively, the fact that in the case of every one of these substances, there is an hydroxyl group substituted in the benzene ring in the para position to the carbon atom attached to the pyrone ring, suggests that they may be true paraquinones, the formula for apigenin, for example, being written as follows:—



The claim for each and every proprietary hair dye that it is perfectly harmless can be compared only with the rather wild statements which have been made implying that all hair dyes are deadly poisons. So far as the pigments themselves are concerned, their insolubility is, in the majority of cases, a sufficient guarantee of their harmlessness. If there is danger at all, it lies in the ingredients used to form these insoluble pigments or in other substances produced as by-products or as a stage in the final formation of the pigment, such as the very toxic quinone-di-imine formed by the partial oxidation of paraphenylenediamine.⁽⁴⁾ Apart from pyrogallol, which must be reckoned a vegetable substance, inasmuch as it is manufactured from nut-gall, the vegetable substances used for hair dyeing appear all to be of an innocuous character. On the other hand, if we except potassium permanganate and dyes based on iron, no metallic dye can be pronounced as absolutely non-toxic. In this connection, however, the question of the strength of the solution and the care with which it is employed is one of prime importance, and the very few cases on record of poisoning through the use of metallic dyes or of those containing pyrogallol force one to the conclusion that these preparations are not really very dangerous. The case is otherwise with respect to para dyes and those based on allied compounds of the amino type. The serious accidents which have occurred brand these dyes as being of a distinctly dangerous character. There is one other point which has to be taken into consideration, namely, the effect of the dye on the hair itself. In some very interesting experiments carried out by Dr. Leftwich,⁽⁵⁾ alkalies, pyrogallol and silver nitrate, amongst other substances, were found to have a weakening effect upon the tensile strength of the hair. On the other hand, hydrogen peroxide and lead acetate had little or no deleterious effect; and experience would tend to show that henna and chamomile, used in the form of washes and shampoos, are beneficial to the texture of the hair. Research, it would seem, might be usefully directed towards the investigation of the tricho-tinctorial powers of substances, other than those mentioned, possessing a quinonoid structure, but containing no nitrogen, or, at any rate, not in the form which might render possible the formation of quinone-di-imine or similar toxic bodies.

Bibliography:—

- (1) G. Tommasi, "Gazz. chim. ital.," vol. 50 (1), 263 (1920).
- (2) E. Bandrowsky, "Berichte," vol. 27 (1), 480 (1894).
- (3) F. B. Power and H. Browning, jun., "Journ. Chem. Soc.," vol. 105, 1829 and 2280 (1914).
- (4) E. Erdmann, "Berichte," vol. 37 (3), 2906 (1904).
- (5) "The Preservation of the Hair," London (1910).

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated

B/1312. Hassell's bath salts	H/1212. Sanofax sulphur candles
F/1212. Lavatory disinfectant in tablet form	B/1112. Sumazine blue (ultra-marine blue substitute)
B/1312. Sal cathartic	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Dixon's carbolic soap. S/1910	"Menformon." M/1810
"Empire" feeding bottles. DF/1910	"Minaret" floor polish. BL/1910
Ephedrine. TS/1810	"Persil." S/1916
Ephe-tonin. W/1510 and B/1710	Pond's flatfoot socks. H/1910
"Gadus" cod-liver oil. LC/1810	Poppyseed oil. G/1910
"Kakrespra." N/1810	Pyrilin. MB/1910
Lithiated sorghum compound. AD/1710	Sanoplast. MR/1710
"Lutein." AH/1910	Schweitzer's cocoatina. G/1810
"Mab" safety razors. DS/1910	Stone's ginger wine. P/1810
"Mary Garden" perfumes. EL/1810	Stocal. S/1810
	Varnoline. MB/1810

Citral in Lemon Oil

By G. Ferguson and E. J. Parry

SINCE the appearance of the note by Bennett and Salamon on the direct estimation of citral in lemon oil in the cold, we have had a large number of samples of this oil through our hands, and have had ample opportunity of comparing the results obtained by this process with those obtained by the official process of the B.P. For some months after the appearance of the paper, check analyses over a very large number of samples gave results which, in the main, did not differ by more than 0.1 per cent., or occasionally 0.2 per cent., as between the hot and the cold processes. However, from time to time differences of from 0.3 to 0.5 per cent. were noticed, and we were at a loss to explain these. As lemon oil became scarce and dearer, during the past few months we began to find these large differences much more frequent, the oils examined being of a markedly lower grade. It has been an open secret that any old or oxidised oil was being pressed into service, and apart from poor odour and flavour many so-called B.P. oils were found to contain only 3.7 to 3.9 per cent. of citral. From general knowledge of the source of our samples, together with the obvious information yielded by odour and taste, as well as by the figures obtained on analysis, we feel fairly confident that the cold process gives results in agreement with those of the hot process in the case of fresh unoxidised oils, but that where the oils are old and oxidised the cold process gives results invariably lower than those of the hot process, to an extent depending on the amount of oxidation that has taken place. It will require at least another season to decide this definitely, and it would be of value if other analysts in a position to know the history of their samples would contribute their experience on the matter. If our views are correct, it would appear that the cold process may be an accurate determination of citral, whilst the hot process may return not only the residual citral, but also its oxidation products. We think it probable that the oxidation products of citral may be of such a nature that they do not react with hydroxylamine, but that by the action of hot caustic alkali they may be converted into aldehyde or ketonic compounds which react with hydroxylamine and so give the higher results by the hot process. We are investigating the oxidation products of citral with a view to deciding this point.

New Books

Hunter, J. A.—*The South American Handbook*, 1929. Sixth edition. 7½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. 746. 2s. 6d. South American Publications, Ltd., Atlantic House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. [The information contained in previous issues has been considerably revised, adding to the usefulness of the manual as a book of reference.]

The Medical Directory, 1929. Eighty-fifth annual issue. 9½ in. by 6 in. Pp. 2225. 36s. J. & A. Churchill, 40 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. [The increase in the number of medical practitioners registered during the present year is reflected in the expansion of this well-known work of reference by about fifty pages. The useful illustrated section on the spas of Great Britain, Ireland and New Zealand, by Dr. R. Fortescue Fox, has been revised and enlarged, and includes a chart of average sea temperatures.]

Böhm, E., and Dietrich, K. R.—*Reagenzien und Nährböden*. 8½ in. by 6 in. Pp. 383. Marks 18. Urban & Schwarzenberg, Berlin. [A compendium of the principal reagents used in laboratory work, including formulas for the preparation of culture media, arranged in alphabetical order. The selected reagents are classified according to their specific application in groups, e.g., for the determination of alkaloids, analysis of foods, soaps, essential oils, urine, blood, gastric contents, solutions used in microscopic work, etc. In each case the composition of the reagent or preparation is given with a brief description of its use or method of application. A very useful compilation of formulas for all engaged in analytical work.]

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee took place on November 20. The Standing Subcommittee reported that they had examined the statistics relating to the prescriptions issued by doctors during the month of August 1928 in ten Metropolitan boroughs, in connection with the investigation of excessive prescribing. The secretary's report contained, *inter alia*:—Information that under Article 36 of the Medical Benefit Consolidated Regulations, 1928, dealing with investigations by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, there were two alterations to the effect that the Subcommittee may investigate a complaint if they are satisfied that . . . "the person supplying drugs or appliances consents to the investigation taking place notwithstanding the failure to give notice within the prescribed period" (two months), and the Subcommittee . . . "shall also perform such other duties in connection with the testing of drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons as may be imposed on it by the scheme made for that purpose under Article 9 of these Regulations." Comparative figures for nine months in 1927 and 1928:—

	1927	1928
Number of prescriptions ...	6,473,438	6,244,803
Total cost of prescriptions ...	£219,563	£210,091
Av. ingredient cost ...	3.68d.	3.64d.
Av. dispensing fee ...	...	...
No. of persons ...	1,774,565	1,804,338
Av. No. of prescript. per person ...	...	...
Av. cost per person ...	29.76d.	27.94d.

A discussion took place on the supply and dispensing of diamorphine. The Committee were of opinion that difficulties would be experienced by chemists in carrying out the Regulations, and the secretary was instructed to write to the Ministry of Health, the R.P.U. and the London Panel Committee drawing attention to the matter in the hope that steps might be taken to secure some concession.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee took place on December 11. The secretary reported, *inter alia*:—Particulars of irregularities in the pharmaceutical service which have been rectified. Particulars of complaints against certain doctors interfering with the insured person's free choice of chemist. Details of alleged refusal to dispense and delay in supply of medicine. Several cases of illegible and ambiguous prescriptions. The action taken by the Ministry of Health regarding the investigation of excessive prescribing of certain doctors. That representations had been made by the R.P.U. to the Ministry of Health regarding the operation of the new Dangerous Drugs Regulations in connection with the Insurance service. That a letter had been received from the R.P.U. stating that the Executive had decided to recommend the continuance of the present contract subject to an extension of the right to give notice on June 30 or December 31, 1929.

Smethwick.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on December 11. With regard to the chemists' fund for 1927, the clerk reported that he had not yet been successful in obtaining a refund of the amount overpaid to a chemist who has now gone to New Zealand. The overpayment was the result of the advances paid to chemists for the months of August and September, such advances, made on the basis authorised by the Ministry, being in some cases more than the amount eventually determined as payable for those months, and the chemist in question had left the district before the amount was finally determined. The clerk was directed to communicate with the Ministry of Health. The Medical Benefits Subcommittee reported that an application for the provision of a "walking caliper splint" was received from an insured person. Such splints are allowable when required to cure or alleviate a condition, but are not allowable where the splint is only necessary to enable the person to walk. After the doctor's statement had been considered, the Subcommittee directed that the appliance should be provided. The following data relate

to prescribing of practitioners during the quarter ended September 30, 1928 (with corresponding data for 1927):—

	1927	1928
Total number of prescriptions ...	37,977	38,173
Total cost of ingredients ...	£542 5 5	£575 11 3
Total cost of dispensing fees ...	£686 19 4	£692 15 1
Av. cost of ingredients ...	3.4d.	3.6d.
Av. cost of dispensing fee ...	4.3d.	4.4d.
Av. cost per person ...	9.1d.	8.7d.
Av. No. of prescriptions per person	1.18	1.09

The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on a sample of white gauze supplied by a chemist. The prescription for test purposes was for "white gauze 1 sq. yd." The report of the Manchester Testing House was that the sample supplied conformed to the requirements of the B.P.C., but was not wrapped in accordance with the requirements of the drug tariff, since it was wrapped in white tissue paper. The Subcommittee also considered a failure of the same chemist to supply a Standard Dressing No. 2 when ordered on a subsequent date by an insurance practitioner on the official form. This prescription was also presented for test purposes. They recommended that the respondent be censured for his failure to maintain a stock of the dressings in question, and that he be requested to prevent any cause for future complaint.

The Future of the Drug Fund

Publicity has been given in the daily Press, on December 15 and subsequently, to a circular letter issued by the London Pharmaceutical Committee and a memorandum sent out by the Medical Practitioners' Union. The Pharmaceutical Committee's letter states:—

"Whenever opportunity offers, tactfully suggest economies in prescribing to your doctors. You will thereby assist them to avoid surcharging investigations. Please inform your doctors that chemists are not either collectively or individually to be in a position to bring doctors before the Panel Committee to explain their prescribing; that duty will devolve upon an officer of the Ministry. . . . Report to the secretary of your pharmaceutical committee all the cases you have of regular N.H.I. drug takers, giving name of patient and doctor, with period over which supplies have been obtained from you. . . . Report to the secretary of your pharmaceutical committee all instances of extravagance in prescribing of whatever kind. Report to the secretary of your pharmaceutical committee any instances of abuse by insured persons of their right to obtain medicines and appliances. Money saved now remains in the drug fund for distribution to chemists. Please remember that whilst endeavouring to secure economical prescribing, every effort must be made to give satisfaction to insured persons. It is their right and the Act exists primarily for their benefit. Don't discuss the chemist's position in relation to the drug fund with insured persons. No criticisms or statements regarding a doctor's prescription should be made to an insured person."

The Medical Practitioners' Union memorandum comments as follows: "It will be seen to what lengths control of prescribing can be carried in the interests of profit to the chemists. The result must be inimical to the interests of insured persons, and it is apparent that the conference of Panel Committees was fully justified in stigmatising the arrangements now in force as contrary to public policy." The views of the British Medical Association had not been ascertained at the time of going to press.

Mr. G. A. Mallinson, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, states in reply:—

"The memorandum states that the present National Health Insurance contract gives the chemists a direct financial interest in restricting the amount and quality of drugs prescribed for insured persons. This is untrue, because the chemists cannot refuse to dispense any legitimate prescription which the doctor writes and cannot vary the quality or quantity without incurring the risk of being fined or struck off the panel."

Mr. Mallinson adds that the chemists received an average of 8½d. a prescription—about two-thirds of the amount received in pre-war days—and had lost collectively £130,000 on their National Health Insurance contracts during 1927. In contrast, the payment of the doctors is at least double to-day the payment they received for similar work in pre-war days.

Continuous Progress

APPROPRIATENESS of site is not often taken into consideration in our present commercial life; and while it can hardly be said that one would look for a chemical factory in an old cotton mill, it is certainly appropriate that the Cupal factory is housed in a building which is intimately associated with the history of the Blackburn district. The Phoenix Mills, King Street, Blackburn, were owned in 1878 by a certain Colonel Jackson; and as he was president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, the mob singled him out for more than average attention during the Lancashire cotton riots. Tradition has it that Colonel Jackson had to flee while the infuriated crowd burnt his effigy in the mill yard. The building was, however, left intact and the casual observer would little dream of the animated scenes which must have taken place in the neighbourhood. The mill is a large five-story structure, 110 years old, and is made entirely of stone. The old chimney stack, still in a wonderful state of preservation, is the highest in the area. The "blake burn," meaning white stream, from which the town acquires its name, flows past the premises.

Cupal, Ltd., is the contraction for Chemists' United Proprietaries Association, Limited, which was adopted as a firm name when the business was established in the autumn of 1909. Although this date marks the birth of Cupal as such, this was by no means the origination of the business, for the new company, with a capital of £25,000, took over the existing business of Woolleys, Ltd., Blackburn. The late Mr. William Woolley, J.P., had built up a substantial connection with about two thousand accounts, and was virtually the founder of the new concern. Mr. Woolley became managing director of Cupal, and associated with him in the pioneer days, as a co-director, was Mr. L. Sherwood Sellé, chemist and druggist, who was in business in Hull. The policy marked out was the further development of the sale of proprietary lines reserved exclusively for qualified pharmacists and the elaboration of new products. The directors desired to unite and assist the retail trade. It is interesting to recall some passages in the announcement of 1909:—

"... the ever-increasing sale of Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles by irresponsible Drug Dealers and Stores makes it necessary, if the individual Pharmacist would maintain a tolerable existence, that he should be loyally supported by a wholesale firm who would supply him and his qualified brethren, and them only, with preparations of the highest quality and in sufficiently wide variety to enable them to outbid the Drug Stores for popular favour. Judicious and attractive advertising of the many Proprietary Articles of the very best quality supplied only by Cupal, Limited, will more and more draw the attention of the public to the qualified Pharmacist and induce them in ever-increasing numbers to purchase their drugs only from him. It is intended as opportunity offers to form Advisory Committees of Pharmacists in various centres, who shall be in constant communication with the Company with the view of more perfectly ascertaining the wants of the Trade and the needs of its customers." The effects of the European War were manifold, and during this crisis certain modifications in the policy of the founders were carried out. Roughly speaking, however, the objects are similar to the original ideal, and the fact that the business continues to expand indicates that the present policy is a sound one. Mr. Woolley, the founder, died on January 30, 1923. The present board includes Mr. Woolley's two sons, Mr. E. Woolley,

and Mr. W. E. Woolley, chemist and druggist, together with Mr. L. S. Sellé, chemist and druggist, Mr. C. Barrett, and Mr. T. Horner, late works manager, who were among the original subscribers in 1909.

Two striking factors confirm the fact that the business is a progressive one. There are now 4,000 active accounts on the books, against 2,000 when the company was formed. One of the floors in the mill was all that was required in the beginning, but to-day the entire building is being utilised. There are now eleven travelling representatives on the staff, and each is provided with a motor-car to facilitate the carrying of samples. The building is typical of the Lancashire mill, with its long stretches of floor space and roofs. Throughout, there is a special safety device against fire, which is fed from a water tank of 2,000 gallons' capacity on the top story. The goods are delivered by motor-van to all points within a thirty-mile radius of the works, and beyond this distance rail transport is requisitioned. An interesting innovation is being carried out with the problem of bottle-washing. Numerous wire cage baskets of several exact sizes to fit the bottles ordered have been bought, and these are sent to the bottle-makers. The new bottles arrive in the wire cages without further packing (such as the usual crate), and are immediately available for washing, the tedious job of unpacking and the possibility of straws causing trouble to the washer being eliminated. From the moment of arrival, the bottles can be washed at a very rapid rate. The bottles never leave the wire cage from the time they leave the bottle works till the moment when a girl places them on the filling counter. The manufacture of packed proprietaries is the sole object aimed at, and there are about 160 different lines, most of them being cartoned to ensure good display. It may be mentioned here that display material is a special feature of all the preparations.

Emulsion making has always been a speciality of the company, and a new emulsifying machine was being fitted up when our representative called. This is one of the latest Hunter vacuum plants, and special large tanks (seen to the right of the laboratory) have been substituted for those generally supplied. By the creation of



CORNER OF LABORATORY SHOWING EMULSION PLANT ON RIGHT

a vacuum the fluid is sucked from one vessel to another alternately; the projection through very fine jets in transit breaks the oil up completely and gives an inseparable emulsion. In this way a batch of fifty gallons can be perfectly emulsified in from eight to ten minutes. A vacuum plant is also used in filling the Diamond corn cure; by this means one girl can fill fifty gross per day. Strict control is exercised over all preparations made, and samples of each batch are kept for reference. For Secto insect powder another Albro vacuum filling machine is in use, and an experienced girl can turn out thirty-five gross a day. The Secto filling is carried out in a special chamber to obviate the spread of the slight amount of dust which does escape from the machine. A

complete series of packed remedies is produced under the "Red Ring" brand. The Influenza and Headache powders are each separately weighed by a machine which can do forty gross daily. The plant for the manufacture of "Liver Salts," when working to capacity in the height of the season, turns out eight tons per day. Tablets of various kinds are made, and the most popular lozenges are the Bismuthated Magnesia Ovals. Pastilles of four different kinds are also made, and of medicated jujubes the turnover in Cherry Barks is, in the winter season, about fifteen hundredweight each day. In the packing shed a treble check is put on the goods before dispatch. Members of the office staff are aided in their work by the most up-to-date accessories, including dictaphones. The general staff work under ideal conditions, and since January 1919 a forty-four hour week has constituted a working period.

Stocktaking

SOME chemists take their own stock, but for the majority of single-unit businesses it is more profitable to have the stock taken by an outside valuer. Often there is not the necessary staff available to do the work, unless one is prepared to cause considerable dislocation in business and to work extended hours. Practice varies as regards the actual method of taking stock. With some the records are much more detailed than with others. Tinctures are often calculated at a common figure, as the majority do not vary very much in price. Exceptions to this rule are, of course, taken separately. Proprietary medicines are grouped according to price. One large concern, which has a number of shops in different parts of the country, draws, say, one assistant from each of twelve shops at stocktaking time to make up a stock-taking staff, which goes from shop to shop taking stock. There may be two or three of these groups working at the same time. They take the stock of any given shop in one day. Another of the chain-store chemists takes the whole of the stock of its shops three or four times a year. Proprietary goods are taken weekly by the management at each shop for replacement purposes. But, as regards the general stocktaking, the management of the shop never knows when such is going to take place.

But however carefully stocktaking, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, may be carried out by the individual chemist under modern conditions, there is another kind of stocktaking which is just as important, if not more important, than the actual taking of the inventory of his goods. The stocktaking to which I refer, which is still neglected in many businesses, is what may be called mental stocktaking. There are thousands of business men who are content to muddle along from one year's end to another, without endeavouring to ascertain as to why their business is not making better progress. The stocktaking I am advocating is something bigger than what is generally known by the term "stocktaking." It involves an investigation into everything connected with the administration of the business. Every business man should know all the material facts in connection with his business, even if the knowledge may be to some extent unpleasant. The more progressive business man has, perhaps, tried some experiments. In all probability some schemes, admirable in theory, have proved to be less excellent in practice. By looking back one may discover the weak places in one's business administration, and may formulate better schemes for the future. It is surprising how much time and money may sometimes be saved by the introduction of more expeditious methods of carrying out the clerical work in connection with a business. One may usefully take stock of the results which have accrued from whatever advertising or other publicity expenditure one has made in the past year; for it is quite easy, unless some such review is made, to continue to spend money in quite unremunerative directions. Every business man should to some extent have his sales analysed, in order to ascertain which goods are selling well and which are not; if the latter are worth pushing, he should take steps to give them prominence. Lastly, improved service to one's customers, no matter in what direction it may be effected, is bound to mean more business.—JOHN CROYDON.

Cinchona in Uganda

FROM time to time efforts have been made in certain parts of Africa to introduce the cultivation of cinchona, and favourable reports have been issued from Tanganyika and the Cameroons. Two samples of cinchona bark, produced in Uganda, have been examined at the Imperial Institute recently, and the results of the investigations are published in a recent issue of the "Bulletin."

The first sample, received from the Forestry Department in January 1927, consisted of bark which, in the opinion of Professor H. G. Greenish, was derived from *Cinchona succirubra*. This bark was from trees just over five years old, raised from seed obtained from the Government Cinchona Plantation, Munsong, Kalimpong, Bengal. The sample received consisted of quills varying somewhat in appearance and thickness. They were from 5 to 13 in. long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ in. thick, while the outer surface was pale brown with occasional patches of grey lichen. Each piece showed longitudinal furrows, which in some were well marked and in others very slight, with occasional transverse cracks extending completely round the quill. On chemical analysis it was found that there was 9.4 per cent. of moisture, 6.85 per cent. total alkaloids, including 3.72 per cent. quinine, equivalent to 5.05 per cent. of crystalline quinine sulphate. The data available regarding the percentage of quinine in cinchona bark from trees of particular ages are somewhat variable. Some experts claim that the maximum of total alkaloids is reached at the age of five or six years, after which there is no apparent increase, but that the proportion of quinine rises until the eighth or ninth year. Other authorities affirm that the variation must be in the trees and not in the condition of growth. In view of these conflicting statements it does not appear likely that any definite conclusions could be drawn from a comparison of the figures recorded for bark from five-year-old trees from different sources, but such figures are available, and the following points have been noted. This sample of cinchona bark from Uganda contains a very satisfactory amount of quinine (3.72 per cent.) for *Cinchona succirubra* bark, which generally contains about 6.5 per cent. of total alkaloids and only about 1.5 per cent. of quinine. In alkaloidal content the bark more resembles that of *Cinchona calisaya*, which usually contains about six to seven per cent. of total alkaloids, including three to four per cent. of quinine.

The second sample was forwarded by the Director of Agriculture in June 1927, and the trees yielding it were stated to be *Cinchona robusta*, although this has not been confirmed. The trees in this case were six years old, and had been grown at the Bukalasa Plantation from seed obtained from the Amani Institute. They were planted six feet apart on sandy soil in a shallow valley about fifty yards from a swamp. In obtaining the bark the coppicing method was adopted, and a yield of 22 lb. of dried bark got from five trees. The quills, as in the former sample, varied considerably in appearance, size and thickness. The length ranged up to a maximum of 8½ in. and the thickness from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Each had a coating of yellowish-green or grey lichen, in patches, and showed transverse cracks, but no well-marked longitudinal furrows. The thinner bark was pale dull brown on the outer surface and bright yellow brown on the inner surface. The thicker bark was rough and dark brown externally, but fairly smooth and of a medium brown colour on the inner surface. On chemical analysis, results were obtained which closely resembled those of a sample of *Cinchona robusta* from the Amani Institute in 1918. The percentage moisture found was 10.3; total alkaloids, 6.95 per cent., including 2.74 per cent. quinine, or the equivalent of 3.72 per cent. of crystalline quinine sulphate. A sample of the bark, together with the results of analysis, was submitted to a firm of brokers, who valued it at about 4d. to 4½d. per lb., ex wharf London (October 25, 1927). Consignments of similar character to the present sample would probably find a ready market in London for manufacturing purposes, although as a source of quinine it is inferior to Ledger bark of good quality. Of course, the bark cannot be used for making the official cinchona preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, for which purpose *Cinchona succirubra* is alone specified.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 20

BUSINESS in pharmaceutical chemicals continues of fair size considering the period of the year, but price changes are unimportant. Benzoic acid is steadier at last week's prices, while hexamine continues to be fiercely cut. Barbitone is rather lower. In crude drugs the demand has now practically closed for the remainder of the year. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha is selling at rather higher prices. Menthol and Japanese oil are the turn easier. Cascara sagrada has sold at cheaper rates and calumba is held for higher prices. Jamaica ginger is the turn easier owing to slow demand of late. Essential oils are neglected, and the price changes are of minor importance. Clove has been put up to 10s. by English distillers, bay is firmer, and cassia, coriander for shipment, and the geraniums are easier. In the industrial chemicals group business remains much as previously reported. Acetone is firm and prices are likely to advance in the new year. Ammonium chloride is a shade higher from dealers and formaldehyde is steadier. Isopropyl alcohol is inclined to be firmer. Sodium bichromate is dearer in consequence of an agreement among makers. Arsenic is easier. Among the fixed oils business has remained poor. Turpentine is much lower and palm oils are unsteady on a quiet market. Linseed is easier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Carmine Clove oil Pimento Sodium bichromate Wax (Carnauba)	Ammon. chloride Bay oil Ipecacuanha (Matto Grosso) Steadier Benzoic acid Formaldehyde Rubber	Arsenic Cassia oil Citric acid Coriander oil (c.i.f.) Geranium oils Ginger (Jamaica) Linseed oil Menthol Palm oil	Barbitone Galls (Chinese c.i.f.) Lemon oil (Calif.) Turpentine

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet, with No. 1 Kobe offering at 4s. 3d. per lb. on the spot and at 3s. 9d. c.i.f.

ALBUMEN.—Sales of prime hen have been made at 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot; December-January shipment is quoted at 2s. 1d. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY has been quiet and holders on the spot are easier to deal with, quoting about £39 10s., while further concessions were made for shipment from China down to about £36 for regulus. Only a retail business is being done in English, high-grade being £59 10s. to £60, but good brands are obtainable down to £55. English white oxide of antimony is quoted about £65 10s. upward.

BALSAM TOLU is quoted at 4s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

CADMIUM.—Business has not been quite so active, but the position is very firm on the basis of fully 4s. 8d. per lb. for spot parcels, the supply of which is in narrow compass. Orders for shipment can be arranged either for Australian or Canadian metal at rates ranging from about 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Holders are now asking 60s. per cwt. for fair natural sorts, and in view of the very limited supplies nothing is available under this figure. The landings in London during November were nil, and the deliveries 125, leaving a stock of 810, against 1,475; the landings to date have been nil, against 40 last year, and the deliveries 765, against 1,780 last year.

CARMINE is dearer at from 23s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A fair amount of business has recently been done at lower prices, chiefly in one or two "distressed" parcels. For 1924 peel up to 60s. per cwt. has been paid.

The landings in London during November were nil and the deliveries eight tons, leaving a stock of 296 tons against 287 tons last year; landings to date have been 105 tons against 41 last year, and the deliveries 131 tons against 108 last year.

CHAMOMILES.—New crop Belgian can be had at 275s. per cwt. on the spot.

CINCHONA.—At auction held at Amsterdam on December 5 933 packages Java pharmaceutical bark offered, weighing 41,715 kilos., and containing the equivalent of 1,119 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of this quantity 200 bales and 273 cases, weighing 19,825 kilos., with a quinine content of 461 kilos, sold at from 45½c. to 83½c. per half-kilo.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet at 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot. For shipment, December-February is quoted at 1s. 3½d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ending December 15 were 275 and the deliveries 118, leaving a stock of 2,616, against 9,422 in 1927 and 8,124 in 1926. From January 1 to December 15, 1928, the landings of Zanzibar have been 14,486, against 16,855 in 1927, and the deliveries 19,551, against 15,164 in 1927. The landings of Madagascar during the week ending December 8 were nil, and the deliveries 88, leaving a stock of 2,955 bales. The landings to date have been 2,696 and the deliveries 1,529.

COCOA BUTTER.—CFR is quoted at 1s. 5½d. per lb. on the spot, and prime English at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d., in not less than one-ton lots.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white American glucose (corn syrup) is 22s. per cwt. for December delivery, ex store London, and Continental for shipment 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d., c.i.f. U.K. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American is 15s. 9d. per cwt., ex store London, for December delivery. Pearl starch is 15s. 3d. for December, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 21s. 6d. on the spot, and American is 20s., ex store London, for December delivery. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 22s. to 26s. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for December delivery is 18s. 7½d. White for December delivery is 18s. 4½d., ex store London. Dutch farina is quoted at 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive 11s. 10½d. f.o.b. is quoted.

DRAGONS' BLOOD.—The landings in London during November were four cases and the deliveries 18, leaving a stock of 166, against 167 last year; the landings to date have been 110, against 100 last year, and the deliveries 101, against 108 a year ago.

GALLS.—Chinese are cheaper, with sale of ordinary shape at 51s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f.

GINGER.—With a slow demand prices of Jamaica are easier inclined.

IPECACUANHA remains firm at from 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. for Matto Grosso, as to quality.

JALAP.—There is a good inquiry for the lower grades, but there is only a limited supply.

MAGNESIUM.—Consumptive demand is moderately good and sufficient to take care of current supplies. Quotations vary from about 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. for small ingots, bars or sticks, and wire ranges from about 7s. 6d. to 12s., while powder is between 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL is slightly easier, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 21s. per lb. on the spot; October-December is 19s. 6d. and January-March 19s. 3d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—There has been little or no alteration, while demand is affected by the coming holidays. Holders on the spot, however, have quietly maintained their terms at £22 5s. to £22 10s. per bottle, less the usual discount. The Eastern markets have remained quiet, only few inquiries being reported, but no actual business. The New York price duty paid stands at \$124 per bottle. There has been no alteration in the selling price of the Combine, which remains at £21 15s. f.o.b. Certain advices are to the effect that efforts have been made on the part of the Combine for an understanding with the Mexican mines, but in the opinion expressed here this is considered highly premature and, of course, against American importing interests. U.K. imports for the last month amounted to 1,521 bottles, making a total of 33,184 bottles for the eleven months as compared with 16,140 bottles for the same period last year.

OPIMUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.—Arrivals during the past fortnight have been 1,290 cases druggists', 195 "softs," and 176 Malatia, a total of 1,659 cases, against 1,832 over the same period last year. Stocks are now 1,063 druggists', 216 "softs," and 150 Malatia, making a total of 1,429, as compared with 1,623 cases a year ago. Sales have amounted to 114 cases druggists' at £T20 to £T23½ per oke, 26 "softs" at from £T24 to £T28, and 2 Malatia at £T24 per oke. Nothing fresh has happened to brighten up the market. The sale of a dozen cases at the price of £T28 was governed by special reasons. Weather conditions during the past few days have been showery, and sowing has been good. In view of the firmness of cereals, some growers are inclined to plant wheat on the tilled lands rather than poppy plants.

ORRIS.—In the absence of supplies, Florentine is nominal on the spot at about 82s. 6d. Verona is 52s. 6d. c.i.f. and 57s. 6d. spot, but quality is poor.

PEPPER is, if anything, the turn easier: fair black Singapore is 1s. 5½d. spot and October-December shipment 1s. 4d. c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 5d. spot; October-December shipment has been sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3½d. c.i.f., and January-March at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 6½d. spot and 133s. c.i.f. for January-March shipment. Alleppy is 1s. 6½d. spot, and January-March shipment 131s. c.i.f. White Muntok is practically unchanged at 1s. 11½d. spot; sales to arrive include October-December shipment at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10¾d. c.i.f., and January-March at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10¾d. per lb. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is firmer at 1s. 1d. per lb. on the spot, and for January-February shipment 118s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

RHUBARB.—The landings during November amounted to 37 and the deliveries 16, leaving a stock of 237 (corrected by inspection), against 118; the landings to date have been 397, against 267 last year, and the deliveries 439, against 349.

RUBBER is slightly firmer since our last, and although prices have scarcely fluctuated, the tone is much stronger. Considerable difficulty is experienced by buyers in securing supplies of spot rubber, and the demand for anything near at hand is pronounced. There is also a continuous demand for December rubber, which position appears to have been oversold. Whilst we do not anticipate any sharp movement in prices over the next week or two, there would seem little likelihood of any appreciable decline, in spite of the fact that an increase of some 10,000 tons in stocks is expected by about the end of January. Arrivals last week were larger at 2,924 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,772 tons, showing an increase in the stocks of 1,152 tons on the week. The London stock now stands at 17,669 tons, against 64,761 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 8½d.; January-March, 8¾d.; April-June, 9d. per lb.

SEEDS.—Business in most directions appears to have been unusually quiet during the past week, with little alteration in prices. ANISE.—Spanish is 62s. 6d. and Russian 27s. per cwt. CANARY remains very quiet but firm. Mazagan is 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d. spot and forward is quoted at 20s. c.i.f. CUMIN.—Maltese is 54s. spot, and 47s. c.i.f. is quoted forward. Morocco is 46s. 6d. spot and 45s. 6d. c.i.f. for forward shipment. CORIANDER.—Morocco is 17s. 6d. spot, and business has been done at 15s. 3d. c.i.f. for forward shipment. FENUGREEK.—Morocco remains at 17s. spot, and 16s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted forward. HEMP.—Manchurian is 20s. and Chilian 21s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. LINSEED.—Mazagan is 19s. 6d. spot, and 18s. 9d. c.i.f. is offered forward and Morocco is quoted at 18s. c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English is 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot. FENNEL.—Indian is 68s. spot, and 60s. c.i.f. is quoted forward.

SHELLAC is practically unchanged, usual standard TN orange quality closing at 200s. per cwt.; fine orange is 220s. to 320s., pure button 245s., and AC cakey 225s. To arrive TN for November-December and December-January shipment is quoted at 186s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include December at 192s. to 190s. to 192s. 6d.; March, 192s. 6d. to 190s., and May 187s. to 190s. to 189s. 6d.

STYRAX.—It is difficult to hear of any actual holders: 1s. 5d. per lb. is the nominal figure for genuine.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Carnauba is much firmer on Brazilian reports. Fatty grey on spot is now 120s. and 114s. c.i.f. to arrive; chalky on spot is 125s. and 115s. c.i.f. Prime yellow is 205s. spot and 170s. c.i.f. Mediana is 190s. spot and 160s. per cwt. c.i.f. Japanese vegetable wax is steady at 90s. on the spot and at 83s. c.i.f. for December-January shipment.

Essential Oils

CONFORMING with what one expects at this time of year the market is quiet, and apart from the passing of any actual business, inquiries are also rare. English distillers announce a further advance in clove oil, and West Indian bay is firmer, following reliable confirmation of damage done by the recent storm. Coriander for shipment, cassia, geraniums and Californian lemon are slightly easier.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during November 1928, compared with the same months in 1926 and in 1927, also for the eleven months ending November in the respective years:—

		1926	1927	1928
Nov. imports (other lb.		322,048	434,319	354,057
than turpentine) value	£	113,933	£108,815	£97,166
Jan.-Nov. imports do. lb.		3,932,865	3,592,659	3,988,344
value	£	1,237,219	£1,016,182	£1,092,882
Nov. re-exports do. lb.		77,859	59,907	56,323
value	£	33,566	£20,810	£26,810
Jan.-Nov. do. do. lb.		770,302	703,256	710,960
value	£	307,252	£278,478	£278,026

ANISE (STAR).—Consumers expect to obtain future supplies at the present spot values, but importers are unable to promise this, and the position, for the present, is that there are ample inquiries about but no business is being done. Quotations are unchanged from those given last week.

BAY.—Definite information as to the extent of damage done during the recent storm in the West Indies indicates extensive losses. The spot value is firm at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT remains steady and unchanged at 22s. per lb. on the spot, and 21s. 6d. c.i.f. for 37-38 l.a.

CASSIA is easier. Offers on a Hong Kong analysis are now made at 4s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment. On the spot prices range from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity, for 80-85 per cent. oil, free from alcohol.

CINNAMON LEAF is still scarce on the spot, and 6s. 6d. per lb. has been paid to one holder.

CITRONELLA.—Java is maintained at 2s. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 1d. c.i.f. for shipment. Ceylon continues firm at 1s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 8d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—English distillers have advanced their price to 10s. per lb. As was the case with former increases, supplies can, of course, be had at slightly less than this quotation from second-hand holders.

CORIANDER.—The lower market for the spice is now taking effect, and values for shipment have eased to 32s. c.i.f., with demand negligible. A spot shortage of genuine Hungarian is responsible for the 38s. per lb. figure being asked by holders.

GERANIUM is easier. Bourbon is now quoted at 18s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, with the shipment value at 18s. c.i.f. London. Algerian is neglected at 16s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LAVENDER is unchanged at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for 38-40 per cent. French oil.

LEMON.—Sicilian hand-pressed oil is reported to be in demand at the source, but in this market the position is unchanged. Quotations are 13s. 3d. to 13s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment, and 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb. c.i.f. for new crop, as to brand. Spot values range from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb., according to seller. Californian is somewhat easier for shipment at 10s. 6d. c.i.f. London for the best grade and 8s. 6d. c.i.f. London for the "special" quality. The spot value of the best grade is 11s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—The easier position is due to larger supplies in the primary markets following good production from the new crop. Quotations of 2s. 10d. c.i.f. and 3s. per lb. on the spot are now general.

LIME.—The present inflated value seems likely to persist, as definite information on the effect of the recent storm at the source is now to hand. A large number of trees have been destroyed, and this will mean a lowered output until young trees (now being planted) are bearing fruit. The present prices are the highest seen for twenty years. West Indian distilled on the spot is quoted at 29s. per lb. Hand-pressed is nominal at 48s. per lb. spot.

ORANGE is unchanged, with an uncertain undertone. Sicilian is worth about 19s. per lb. on the spot and slightly less for shipment. West Indian on the spot is held at 18s. per lb. Business in Californian was done at 17s. per lb. c.i.f., but there do not appear to be any further sellers at the source. On spot Californian is worth 18s. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—The value of Spanish is the lowest for twenty years, and a firmer tendency is predicted. On the spot at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity, this looks a sound investment.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised fluctuated considerably just after our last report, but closes more steady at 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, and 7s. 3d. for "Five" brands. January-March shipment is quoted at 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. American natural tin oil is unchanged at 14s. to 14s. 3d. on the spot and 13s. 9d. to 14s. per lb. c.i.f. as to brand. H.G.H. is 19s. on the spot and 18s. per lb. c.i.f.

SASSAFRAS.—Natural American is unchanged at 3s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 3s. 4d. c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—The crop is evidently well in line with consumption, and only slight variations in price can therefore be expected during the year. The position at present is firm and steady at 19s. per lb. on the spot and 18s. c.i.f.

SPIKE.—Spanish is unchanged on the spot at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, but should be dearer, as replacement costs are variously quoted up to 3s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium).—Signs of recovery are evident, and present values appear to offer an excellent chance for buyers to cover their requirements. It is reasonable to assume that the existing market price will create discouragement and react on the production, causing next year's prospects to be—higher prices and a curtailed crop. In the State of Maryland, where all the wormseed oil is

produced, an abnormally large production, backed by a normal demand, has caused the present situation. Quotations are 8s. per lb. c.i.f. and 9s. 6d. on the spot.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period, December 5 to December 11 (inclusive):—Bay (B.W.I.), 11 cs.; bergamot (It.), 4 cs.; cananga (Jv.), 4 dm.; citronella (Ger.), 1 dm.; (Jv.), 14 dm.; eucalyptus (Sp.), 10 cs. (Aust.), 20 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 11 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.), 1 cs.; lemon (Ger.), 5 dm.; (It.), 41 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 4 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 2 cs. 6 dm.; orange (It.), 4 cs.; (B.W.I.), 11 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 5 cs.; patchouli (Sey.), 3 cs.; peppermint (U.S.), 5 cs. 1 dm.; (Jp.), 10 cs.; (Fr.), 1 cs.; pimento leaf (B.W.I.), 1 dm.; rosewood (Fr.), 2 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.), 155 cs.; wormseed (U.S.), 2 cs.; undescribed (Fr.), 64 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A FAIR amount of business continues for the time of year, with the market generally steady. One or two items show slight changes this week. Barbitone is cheaper.

ACETANILDE has been seldom called for, but the market is steady as quoted at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN has been showing some life and prices are very steady at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.

ASPIRIN is unchanged, with prices for reliable brands fully maintained at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity; isolated second-hand lots may be a shade cheaper.

BARBITONE is offering on spot at about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., being somewhat cheaper.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steadier at last week's prices; market is slow: quantities, 2s. ex works; smaller parcels, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. ex store.

BENZONAPHTHOL is holding steadily on spot at 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb., with occasional business moving.

BROMIDES.—The position continues steady and there is no change to report; business has been fair. Dealers quote: ammonium, 1s. 11d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 7½d.; granular, 1s. 7½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10d. per lb. for quantities in cases. British makers' list prices are unchanged: ammonium, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; potassium, B.P., 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

CALCIUM LACTATE is in fair call, with the market about steady at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty-paid crystals are unchanged on the week at 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Business has been of little account on spot, with prices of foreign round about 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d., less 5 per cent., for fair quantities. A limited quantity to come forward has been sold, but the Italian producers are still refraining from quoting at firm rates.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is slow of sale: spot is quoted at about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains steady but quiet at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is quiet but steady at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—There is very fierce competition here and the quoted prices of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., as to quantity, for free-running crystals are being shaded for lots of a ton or more.

HYDROQUINONE is steady but very slow: Convention prices are 3s. 7½d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged at the agreed prices of 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues unchanged on a quiet market at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is dull of sale: dealers quote from 8s. 9d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is quoted at 1s. 7d. for quantities of 100 per cent. powder, in kegs; small parcels, about 1s. 8d.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged on a slow market: 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is about steady on a competitive market at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE is holding at the quoted rates of 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.; business has been fair.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is firm at the Convention prices of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is very quiet: quoted from 5½d. to 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

RESORCIN is very steady at the present low prices and some recovery may well take place: quoted from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged at the controlled prices of 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) has been slow all the week: quoted from 1s. 7½d. for quantities in two-cwt. barrels; small parcels from 1s. 8d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues in fair demand: quantities of crystals from 1s. 7d. and powder from 1s. 6d. per lb., in cases; about one penny more for smaller parcels.

SULPHONAL is dull on spot at from 6s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—P.B. *leviss* is steady; business fair: quantities from 2s. 10d., in kegs; smaller parcels, from 3s. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is unchanged, with the market quiet: foreign spot is quoted at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and possibly a shade less for large quantities.

TERPIN HYDRATE is steady but in no demand: quoted from 1s. 6d. spot, and at lower prices for quantities to come forward.

THYMOL remains slow of sale: synthetic fine white is offered at 9s. 6d. per lb., in cwt. lots; ex ajowan seed, about 11s. 3d. per lb.

VANILLIN is unchanged: 100 per cent. from cloves, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; ex guaiacol, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 19.

ONE or two changes of importance are recorded this week. The Board of Trade has revoked their previous decision to make R. acetone and synthetic and fermentation acetones dutiable next year, and they have granted re-exemption to June 30, 1929.

ACETIC ACID remains quiet, but dealers' prices are very steady: 30 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton ex store.

ACETONE is firm on spot and an advance in prices in the New Year are not unlikely: B.G.S., in drums, ten-ton lots, £74 10s.; five-ton lots, £75 10s.; one ton, £76 10s.; less than one ton, £77 10s. per ton ex store. An unexpected development has taken place, as strong and influential pressure has been brought to bear on the Board of Trade to continue the exemption orders in respect of R. acetone, acetone fermentation and acetone synthetic, in consequence of which re-exemption has been granted until June 30, 1929.

ALUM is steady but dull: lump, in casks, £8 5s. ex store; quantities to come forward are slightly cheaper.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is a shade dearer as quoted by dealers at £21 7s. 6d. per ton for grey galvanising, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA continues slow of sale: 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb., carriage paid; slightly less for big contracts.

ARSENIC.—The home trade demand was dull and the tone rather easier, with prices for white Cornish 99 per cent. ranging from about £16 to £16 5s. f.o.r. mines.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is holding at recent high rates on account of acute shortage of supplies, both spot and forward: 98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals, £11 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; forward, from £9 10s. f.o.b. Continent, for quantities.

BLEACHING POWDER is unchanged at from £6 12s. 6d. to £7 per ton, carriage paid, for contracts, for 35 to 37 per cent.

COPPER SULPHATE is somewhat quieter, but the tone is well maintained, with f.o.b. terms for export on the basis of £26 10s. to £27 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. U.K. exports for last month were 2,793 tons, against 2,286 tons for October and 3,293 tons for November last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR is unchanged on a quiet market, with 99 to 100 per cent. foreign powder offering in the region of 93s. to 94s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE is steadier, with the bottom figure for quantities at £36 per ton and up to £37 for smaller lots of 40 per cent. by volume.

FORMIC ACID continues steady with a fair amount of business moving: 85 per cent., in carboys, £46 to £46 12s. 6d. per ton ex store.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is inclined to be firmer and will be likely to move with any higher prices for acetone in the new year: reliable material, 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums.

LITHOPONE is steady on a slow market: dealers quote 30 per cent. Continental red seal, £19 10s., in casks, ex store, and slightly cheaper for contracts.

OXALIC ACID is moving fairly well, with the market very steady: quantities to arrive, from £30 per ton, ex wharf; cwt. lots on spot, 33s. ex store.

POTASH CAUSTIC is unchanged at Convention rates, with the market dull: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, spot, less than one ton, £36 15s.; one to five tons, £33 5s.; five to fifteen tons, £32 15s., in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE remains slow of sale, but prices are steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is firmer, with quantities to come forward at 2½d. to 3d. ex wharf; small spot parcels, 3½d. per lb. ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been idle: quantities, in two-cwt. drums, 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is steady and business has been fair: quantities, £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton, in casks; single casks, 7d.; small parcels, 7½d. per lb. ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is well held at last week's higher prices and business continues on a good scale: dog-tooth crystals, £31; medium, £29; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is firm, with spot at fully £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper forward for March shipment.

SODIUM BICHROMATE is dearer now than an agreement for uniform prices has been reached by Continental, American and home makers: quantities at 3½d. per lb., with a rebate for lots of 50 to 100 tons.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is dull: dealers quote pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 to £15 2s. 6d.; commercial quality, £3 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store. British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRITE is dull and unchanged: 100 per cent. basis, £19 17s. 6d. per ton and 20s. 6d. per cwt. docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSATE meets with a moderate business: quantities from 4½d. to 4½d.; smaller parcels, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. ex store.

SULPHUR is well maintained, with the current quotation for American crude 99 per cent. at £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d., Sulfur flowers £12 7s. 6d., refined ground £11 and roll £9 15s.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—ANILINE OIL and ANILINE SALT are unchanged. BETANAPHTHOL continues quiet: quoted from 10d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID ICE CRYSTALS.—Prices are firm at about 6½d. per lb. for bulk quantities up to 7½d. per lb. basis for smaller parcels. It would be difficult to obtain substantial quantities for earlier delivery than February. CRESYLIC ACID.—The position remains the same as mentioned last week. Fair business is passing for early delivery, but not much is being done very far ahead. CREOSOTE OIL is unsteady, with the market slow: ex works, 5½d.; f.o.b., 6½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. PITCH is dull: quoted at 37s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

BUSINESS generally has remained poor and some items are lower. Turpentine is much cheaper. Palm oils are unsteady on a quiet market. ACID OILS remain quiet: coconut and/or palm kernel, 36s.; ground nut, 31s. 6d.; soya, 28s. spot. CASTOR is unchanged and quiet: pharmaceutical, 49s.; first pressings, 44s.; second pressings, 41s. 6d. spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT continues steady but quiet: deodorised, spot, 46s.; Ceylon, 39s. 3d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 50s. c.i.f. COTTON is steady but dull: deodorised, 40s. 6d.; common edible, 38s. 6d.; soapmaking, 35s. 6d.; crude, 33s. spot. GROUND NUT continues slow: deodorised, spot, 47s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 41s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is unchanged and remains quiet: deodorised, spot, 44s. 6d.; crude, 40s. spot. PALM has been rather quiet and prices have fluctuated a good deal, closing easier: Lagos, 39s. 6d.; softs, 38s. 7½d.; mediums, 38s. 6d.; hards, 40s. 6d.; bleached, 42s. spot. RAPE continues steady: refined, 46s. 6d.; crude, 44s. 6d. spot. SOYA is steady and business fair: deodorised, 41s.; crude, 35s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) has been quiet and prices are again slightly easier, on spot, 29s.; December, 28s.; January-April, 28s.; May-August 28s. 6d. Boiled oil, spot, 33s. 9d. TURPENTINE has relapsed into a dull and easier state, this being attributed to the disinclination of consumers to place orders at present. Deliveries last week were 1,651 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 99,833 barrels, which compares with 114,245 barrels for the same period last year. The London spot price closes lower at 47s. per cwt., and January-April 47s. 9d. Stocks were 31,156 barrels, with the quantities landing and afloat, makes the total London visible supply 37,850 barrels, against 67,315 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—Trading has been very limited, but steady reports were received from America, where current receipts are being steadily absorbed. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America were as follows: B 19s. 3d., D/E 19s. 4½d., F 19s. 7½d., G/H 19s. 9d., K/M 20s. 6d., N 21s. 4½d., W.G. 23s. 3d., and W.W. 25s. 6d.; terms ex wharf stand at about 6d. per cwt. over these rates. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, on spot is dull at 73s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Business has been moderately good in some lines, while the market continues steady. Lubricating oils are fully maintained on spot. BENZOL is bright, with prices well maintained: standard motor, from 1s. 6d. per gallon, ex works, in tank

wagons; ex London works 2d. per gallon more. FUEL OIL has had a fair amount of business moving on a steady market: 950 gravity, £3 10s.; 980 gravity, £4 2s. 6d. per ton ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE are unchanged on a quiet market: wax is quoted from 3d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale for shipment is offered at about £25 5s. per ton c.i.f. U.K. PARAFFIN OILS continue unchanged: American standard white, 10½d.; water-white, 11½d. per gallon, barrels free; Roumanian water-white kerosene, 4½d. per gallon ex tank. WHITE OILS are unchanged, with a moderate amount of business moving: special No. 1, £23 15s.; No. 1, £23 2s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £19 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are slow and unchanged: 90 to 160, 1s. 1d.; heavy 90 to 190, 11½d. to 1s. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are steady and unchanged: white to snow-white, £39 to £48 10s.; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22; dark stiff green, £11 17s. 6d. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS on spot are firm, with quotations for shipment at high rates: spot, pales, £9 15s. to £22; reds, £11 to £21 10s.; dark cylinders, £11 15s. to £28; filtered cylinders, £17 15s. to £29 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf; slightly less for tank lots.

Bulgarian Rose Crop for 1928

ACCORDING to information published by the Ministry of Agriculture of Bulgaria, the rose crop of 1928 amounted to approximately 4,500,000 kilos. This quantity is distributed as follows in the various producing districts:—

	Kilos		Kilos
Karlovo	3,130,275	Tchirpan	87,679
Kazanlik	1,160,750	Panagurishte	65,000
Plovdiv	191,322	Stara Zagora	47,000
Nova Zagora	155,644	Peshtera	30,000

In 1927 the crop was much larger. The district of Karlovo alone in that year produced an amount of 5,707,345 kilos., the district of Kazanlik, 1,750,637 kilos., Plovdiv, 963,571 kilos., Nova Zagora, 174,344 kilos, and Peshtera, 50,000 kilos. Production of otto of rose has also diminished considerably this year, and according to private reports the output is now estimated at about 1,200 kilos. The continued drought has interfered with the growth of the summer shoots and this will have a bad effect on the next year's crop.

New Zealand Kauri Gum

SUPPLIES of kauri gum arriving in Auckland stores during October amounted to 356 tons, an increase of 68 tons compared with the previous month. The following table shows the quantities received into store in the first ten months of this year, compared with the three previous years:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
January	525	402	265	278
February	492	389	198	307
March	520	452	441	411
April	482	338	317	295
May	330	332	227	390
June	395	362	359	331
July	399	401	230	364
August	326	392	241	331
September	404	287	323	288
October	299	229	385	356
Total	4,172	3,584	2,986	3,351

Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table shows the exports of cinchona and coca leaves from Java during the period January to August 1928, compared with those of the corresponding period of 1927 (amounts in kilos.):—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	Jan.-Aug., 1927	Jan.-Aug., 1928	Jan.-Aug., 1927	Jan.-Aug., 1928
Great Britain ..	387,989	50,973	—	—
British India ..	69,110	53,476	—	—
Germany	—	20,671	61,201	31,764
Italy	—	14,463	—	—
Japan	420,483	216,272	180,442	—
Netherlands ..	2,947,537	3,853,845	370,874	189,929
Port Timor	—	25	—	—
Russia in Europe ..	—	2,084	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	—	21,780
Total	3,825,119	4,211,809	612,517	243,473

Exports of quinine from Java during the first eight months of 1928 were 16,586 kilos., against 11,272 kilos. during the same period of 1927.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Pharmacy in Belfast

SIR,—As the improvement of working conditions in pharmacy during recent years in Belfast has wiped out the all-night service formerly given by some chemists, it is interesting to note that this subject received attention at the annual meeting of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association. It may be the recollection of this service, as much as any necessity for it, which prompts the Ministry of Health and the Belfast Corporation in their desire for a resumption. Chemists recognise the responsibility of their calling, and are always willing to render services *pro bono publico* when necessary; but it is certain that the general public, if given the opportunity, would play upon the pharmaceutical conscience. However, since these two high authorities protest the need for an all-night pharmacy, a powerful weapon is placed in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in their claim that the Northern Government should provide the building funds to house the Society in a building worthy of the dignity both of the Society and the Government. It is regarded as necessary for the progress and well-being of the Society that they should possess headquarters suitable for Council and general meetings, pharmaceutical classes and examinations, with pharmacological laboratories similar to those at Bloomsbury Square. An ethical pharmacy for night service, under the control of a resident chemist and the ownership of the Society, would add to its professional dignity and remove the onus of employing night assistants from individual chemists. The Corporation should grant either rating exemption or special concessions.

Yours, etc.,
ARKAY (12/12).

Wasted Medicine

SIR,—Parliamentary attention has been called to the national wastage of medicines due to the changing of the dose from drachms on the prescriptions to table-spoonfuls on the label. As the domestic table-spoon usually holds 50 per cent. more than the four-drachm dose generally prescribed, it is contended that more than 4,000,000 bottles of medicine are wasted annually. If this figure is correct it means a huge hole in the drug fund, and a loss to every chemist on the panel. A suggested remedy is that the Minister of Health should issue an order requiring all doses to be shown on graduated bottles, in drachms or ounces, or the issue of a cheap medicine glass. Of these two methods I favour the use of a medicine measure by patients, as the use of graduated bottles does not ensure accurate dosage. If the Minister of Health and the various bodies concerned consider that a noticeable saving can be effected, let each Pharmaceutical Committee instruct panel chemists to label medicines to be taken in one, two- or four-drachm doses, whichever may be ordered. The national demand for measures which ought to follow should enable the makers to put a strong conical hipless measure on the market to sell at about 4½d. or 6d.

Yours faithfully,
ACCURACY (18/12).

Testing Goods Received

SIR,—The article entitled "My Greatest Shock" made interesting reading, and at the same time it set in motion a train of thought. Who is responsible for any damage that might be incurred when a preparation received wrongly labelled from the wholesaler is used by a chemist for dispensing purposes? The chemist, by reason of his training and qualification, is expected to be able to recognise any preparation he uses in the exercise of his profession. It may be thought that the general guarantee sent with every invoice would cover this, but this does not cover the point in question, and the dis-

pensing chemist would, in the event of a mishap, get little sympathy from the Courts. In my early days all supplies, before being taken into stock, were tested by seeing, smelling and tasting; but this system, as far as my observation goes, is not in general use to-day.

Yours faithfully,
PILGRIM (18/12).

Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund

SIR,—It has been my privilege, as president of the P.A.T.A., to send a circular letter to our members, inviting contributions to the Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund. Many of the subscribers, when sending their cheques, wrote in eulogistic terms of the wonderful services rendered by Sir William to the craft. The following may be quoted as examples:—"For value received," "We can never repay the debt that pharmacists owe," "His work has been a godsend to every chemist," "I trust that the response will be thoroughly successful. The average chemist makes over £1 per week extra profit on account of Sir William's work. One popular article which previously showed a profit of ½d. and 1d. now shows a profit of 4d. and 9d. on two sizes. If the monthly account on protected lines amounts to £20, this gives a profit of over £4. Before there was a P.A.T.A. a profit of only 10s." I hope that members of the Association who have not already contributed will send as one of their Christmas offerings a cheque to the fund, just as an acknowledgment of the extra profit made on Christmas trade through the price-maintenance work of Sir William Glyn-Jones. Many of the letters sent with subscriptions to the fund almost require a personal acknowledgment from me. I trust that I shall not be thought to be lacking in courtesy if I do not reply individually. An official receipt will be sent to all subscribers.—Yours faithfully,

ALFRED HIGGS,
President, P.A.T.A.

Kingston-on-Thames.

A Disclaimer

SIR,—A circular has reached us from Messrs. Gollin & Co., in which they offer to provide free patent-medicine licences to retail grocers who will stock Aspro under certain conditions. They wrongly and without any permission from us include our name amongst a list of "wholesale grocers" who are willing to help them in this project. May we ask you to publish this disclaimer, as we have never assisted in this scheme, we do not intend to assist, and we have no sympathy with it? ...

Yours faithfully,

C. A. CRITCHLEY & Co., LTD.,
CHAS. A. CRITCHLEY, Director.

Blackburn.

D.D.A. Regulations

SIR,—I have no doubt that many chemists, who have not had the experience, will read with surprise, in the report of a meeting at Swansea (*C. & D.*, December 8, p. 705), that wholesalers are compelled to write to their customers demanding to know what they do with their "dangerous" drugs, in order to satisfy the inquiries of the Home Office. Is there any part of the Regulations which requires wholesalers to perform this duty, or is it only that they are obliged to comply with the demands of the authorities? There has been lately one detail after another which we have been recommended to attend to, or have been expected to conform to, which has no place in the Regulations themselves, and it would seem that these requirements can be extended indefinitely. The thing which I think chemists object to most in the whole of this "dangerous" drugs business is that for the first time we are put in a position where we are written down as guilty to start with, and we are expected to prove our innocence. We have heard a good deal lately about the necessity of Parliamentary representation for pharmacy; and if we are not to become a lot of sheep driven anywhere and everywhere at the whim of anybody in office, this representation must become an accomplished fact very speedily. The report also says that a policeman calls on the wholesaler once a month to sign the poisons book; has this officer any training in pharmacy?—Yours truly,

GENDARME (18/12).

Price Protection

SIR,—It is interesting to note (*C. & D.*, December 10, p. 725) that a meeting of the Wallasey Pharmacists' Association was attended by representatives of the local grocers' association to listen to a discussion on P.A.T.A. matters, and more so to read that members of that association were keen supporters and co-operated with it. I do not know what class of shops are included in a grocers' association; one is apt to consider all kinds of general shops and stores which sell groceries as grocers', but the cutting of our goods by these shops has been, and still is, a very sore question with us, and any move to improve matters will be welcomed. If the grocers had a body similar to our P.A.T.A., what would the position be—would they act in co-ordination, would they adhere to our minimum price list, and would there be some mutual agreement whereby grocers would not sell chemists' lines, and vice versa? Some such arrangement would be beneficial to both bodies, and any steps which can be taken to promote an understanding should be pushed on as much as possible.—Yours, etc.,

AMBO (18/12).

SIR,—The chemists of Manchester and district have evidently been so dissatisfied with the continual price-cutting in that area that they held a special meeting to discuss the matter. (*C. & D.*, December 8, p. 690.) One is well aware that the P.A.T.A. has done good work, and is doing good work, but there is no doubt that the Association is unable to stop price-cutting by outside competitors. Complaints of cut prices accompanied by evidence apparently bring no results, as the offenders still obtain supplies and retail them at cut rates, in spite of the fact that manufacturers code their goods in order to trace the source of supply. What it amounts to at the present time is that chemists are bound by the minimum retail price, whereas other traders are not; I have no doubt that nearly every chemist could instance some shop in his locality which carries on systematic price-cutting without interference. When we look at retail trades in general I do not suppose that there is any other business which has to fight so much outside competition. There is the dispensing doctor, who also provides bandages, lint, trusses, spectacles, etc.; there is the nurse who supplies her patients with every kind of requisite obtained from a nursing supply association; next we have clinics, maternity homes, and similar semi-rate-supported institutions, who provide their patients with all sorts of things, and even sometimes add the gratuitous information that there is no necessity to go to the chemist and pay full price. Even the local councils provide disinfectants, etc., free. Then a growing class of competition comes from the private retailer, who is either employed or knows someone who is employed in a wholesale house or sundries warehouse, and makes a little addition to his income by supplying his friends at a discount on retail rates. This also applies to people employed by those big firms or offices which run a private canteen or store for their employees. When we add the general shops, drug stores and sixpenny bazaars is it any wonder that there is a general decline in our trade?—Yours, etc.,

FADESCO (17/12).

Prescribing Proprietaries

SIR,—The complaint of Mr. Atkin (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 741) that scripts are received directing proprietaries to be sent out in original packages reminds one of a practice which has done more to popularise these drugs than anything else. On the original packet the patient can read the name of the drug, and frequently there is a circular enclosed with particulars of treatment, etc., so that it is not surprising that for future requirements he would purchase a fresh supply without troubling the doctor. Surely, if only for their own sakes, the doctors, if they wish to prescribe these things, should do so in a form which would not render them familiar articles to the public.—Faithfully yours,

PACCO (17/12).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

Mixtures Containing Strychnine

SIR,—I should like to know if there is any serious incompatibility in either of the following mixtures, and the best way of dispensing them:—

I			II		
Pot. brom.	...	3iv.	Pot. nit.	...	3ij.
Syr. Fellows,			Sod. sulphocarb.	...	3ij.
Syr. Eastoni...	aa.	3iss.	Tr. zingib.	...	3iij.
Syr. fer. phos. co.	...	3j.	Liq. bismuthi	...	3j.
Tr. capsici	...	3j.	Liq. strych.	...	3iss.
Syr. pruni virg.	...	3ss.	Aq. chlorof.	ad	3viij.
Aq.	...	ad 3x.			

Yours truly,

A. M. H. (11/8).

[No. I: The precipitation of strychnine by bromides is an incompatibility which occurs when strong solutions are mixed, but is seldom of consequence in dispensed medicines. In the present instance the acid in the syrups is sufficient to prevent decomposition of strychnine. A deposit may occur on standing for a day or two, but this appears to be merely a flocculent precipitate of phosphate of iron. Dissolve the potassium bromide in four fluid ounces of water, add the other ingredients in the above order with thorough shaking and make up to volume.]

[No. II: In this instance the strychnine is liable to be deposited on standing, the liquor bismuthi being sufficiently alkaline to cause separation of the alkaloid. The quantity of solution of strychnine is above the limit of safety (6 minims to the fluid ounce) for prescribing in an alkaline medicine.]

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Appreciations.

A jovial Scot from Kilmarnock (53/6), in sending up his annual subscription, writes: "This is £1 I take a pleasure in banging. When a Scot admits that much he is getting 'some' value."

In forwarding his subscription and a remittance for 250 *C. & D.* booklets, "The Business of a Chemist and Druggist," an old subscriber (70/19) says:—"I think a general distribution of these to the public ought to do the craft some good. I hope all your subscribers will go in for them."

Another well-known firm of dispensing chemists (46/40) write:—"This little pamphlet supplies a much required nowadays want, to educate and keep before the minds of the public a better perception of the onerous duties which the registered chemist and druggist has to perform for their safety and health; which precautions they either overlook or are ignorant of, in these days of "omnium gatherum" stores, etc. The best thanks of our profession are due to you for your foresight."

Alkaloidal Precipitation

"My Greatest Shock" (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 724), raises the question of the safety limit of liq. strychninae in an 8-oz. mixture when dispensed with pot. iodid. It is about 80 minims, and a good memory tag is 1 drachm of liq. strych. for an 8-oz. mixture containing iodide or alkali, or not more than 80 minims, as beyond this precipitation occurs.—W. F. (19/12).

The More and the Less Needy

It is reported that the Heckmondwike authorities are to supply subsidiary nourishment to school children when needed (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 725). But is this proposal quite as generous as it reads at first sight? Where circumstances permit a charge of a penny will be made for four teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil, so that for 3xvi of oil the cost would be 2s. 8d. A first-class Norwegian oil can be purchased at any chemist's for a lower figure.—Necessitas (17/12).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. M. (11/10).—GINGER WINE ESSENCE.—The following are formulas for ginger wine essence containing gingerin and capsicin:—

(1) Gingerin	...	...	...	...	3j.
Capsicin	...	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	3iss.
Caramel	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Tartaric acid	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	3iij.
Orange-flower water to	...	...	...	...	3x.

Put the capsicin and gingerin into a mortar and triturate with the spirit; then stir in the glycerin, next the caramel and syrup. Dissolve the acid in the orange-flower water (previously brought to the boil), and finally add this solution to the mixture.

(2) Gingerin	...	...	...	...	gr. xxxvj.
Capsicin	...	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Spt. rectificat.	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Aq.	...	...	...	...	3iv.

Dissolve the gingerin and capsicin in the spirit and the water, filter, and add to the following solution:—

Acid. tartaric.	...	...	...	...	3viij.
Sacch. ust.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Aq.	...	...	...	...	3vij.
(3) Gingerin	...	...	...	...	3vij.
Capsicin	...	...	...	...	3iss.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	3viij.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	3viij.
Caramel	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Tartaric acid	...	...	...	...	3vj.
Water to	...	...	...	...	3Lxxij.

Dissolve 3 lb. of loaf-sugar in 3 pints of water by boiling, and make up to 1 gallon with water. To this add 4 oz. of the essence.

J. A. S. (27/11).—ELECTRIC CURRENT RECTIFIERS.—There is more than one method of depositing cuprous oxide on copper, but in the case of the one which, presumably, you have in mind, it is performed as follows:—The copper is chemically cleaned (e.g., with caustic soda), then heated in the presence of air to 1,000° C. to 1,015° C. During the heating process there is also formed some cupric oxide (this has a comparatively high electrical resistance) which must be removed, either by abrasion, sand-blasting or other means. The process should be repeated until the deposition of cuprous oxide is sufficiently thick.

W. F. W. (1/128).—(1) The best fixative for bitter almond oil would be a trace of resin or gum-resin. Elemi is probably the most suitable.—(2) The granulation in the cold cream is more likely to be due to separation of the wax and spermaceti than to the formation of boric acid. The trouble might be overcome by incorporating some vegetable oil.

H. E. P. (Paris) (7/128).—CLOTH CLEANER.—Using the following formula as a basis for experiment, you should have no difficulty in devising a preparation which will meet your requirements:—

Turpentine	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Ether	...	...	...	...	½ oz.
Eucalyptus oil	...	...	...	...	2 dr.
Trichlorethylene	...	...	...	...	to 3 oz.

F. A. R. (13/810).—EPILEPSY TABLETS.—These contain ammonium bromide as the chief ingredient, together with a vegetable extract which appears to be belladonna. They contain also a notable proportion of an iron compound.

P. H. G. (26/810).—POLISHING POWDER.—This is a nearly white, fine, soft powder, composed of powdered hard soap and a siliceous powder, which appears to be cuttlefish.

Alpha (10/811).—SALTS.—This is a crystalline powder of unknown origin. Tests and character indicate that it consists of sodium sesquicarbonate.

Legal Queries

H. S. (20/11) has taken into his employment a man over 65 years of age who was previously in business on his own account, and has, therefore, never previously been insured under the National Health or Unemployment Insurance schemes. Is he now liable to be insured? [As the man is over 65 he is exempt from liability to insurance; but "H. S." must pay the employer's share of the contributions under both schemes in respect of him.]

D. A. B. (5/12) has signed an agreement not to open a shop or be engaged directly or indirectly in the business of a chemist for a period of ten years within a radius of three miles of the shop (in a provincial town) of which he is at present the manager. Is this clause binding on him? [If the restriction is not wider than is reasonably necessary for the protection of the proprietor of the shop the agreement is binding; otherwise it is void. We cannot say what view the Court would take as to the reasonableness of the clause, since we do not know all the circumstances; but it is probable that the restrictions would not be considered to be too onerous, seeing that "D. A. B." has the whole of the rest of the country open to him in which to earn his living.]

R. G. M. (26/11) asks what form a deed of gift of furniture should take and whether it has to be stamped. How long after execution does it come into force? [We assume that "R. G. M." wishes to make a gift of furniture of which he will himself remain in possession. In that case the deed will have to be registered as an absolute bill of sale, and as it will have to be attested by a solicitor his best course will be to instruct a solicitor to prepare it. The deed will require an *ad valorem* stamp based upon the value of the furniture. We do not understand the last part of the question. The deed will take effect immediately, but it will be void so far as "R. G. M.'s" creditors are concerned if he goes bankrupt within two years after its execution or if he goes bankrupt within ten years if he was not solvent at the time he executed the deed.]

H. K. W. (14/11) writes to ask what is the rate of ordinary duty per proof gallon in respect of spirits and also the additional duty on immature spirits. He asks what is the total amount reclaimable on one pint of absolute alcohol used for dehydrating tissue. [The ordinary rate of duty on spirits is 72s. 6d. per proof gallon, and the additional duty 1s. 6d. Calculated on this basis the amount of rebate which may be claimed on ½ bulk gallon absolute alcohol (=38.4 oz. at proof strength) is 12s. 10d. The claim in this case appears to be one which ought to be made by the secretary or other person authorised to act for the infirmary authorities. The claim also is required to be made within three months of the date on which the spirits were used. Any portion used outside that period could not be claimed, and the claim would have to be reduced correspondingly. The date of the claim for this purpose is the date at which it is handed in to the officer of Excise, who is required to be satisfied that the full duty has been duly paid on the spirits.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
The "Chemist and Druggist," December 14, 1878

Admission of Paying Patients to Hospital

The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital have taken the first step in a movement which may have important results. . . . A scheme has now been prepared and submitted to the governors to provide for the admission into one of the buildings of a certain number of paying patients from the class which, neither rich nor poor, has hitherto been entirely shut out of all chance of the best medical advice and hygienic aid. It is calculated that by this means the charity will be relieved and able to extend to a larger number of the necessitous poor the benefits which it was specially designed to confer. It is not to be wondered at that the general practitioners, who see in this proposal a terrible opposition to themselves should have raised an outcry. . . . But there is so much to recommend the scheme that, with all its dangers, we cannot but hope to see it carried out.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Pole Indicating Paper.—When an electric current is passed through a neutral solution containing a potassium or sodium salt, the metal is liberated at the negative electrode, and it at once reacts with the water to produce hydrogen and caustic alkali. The presence of the hydroxide can be shown by means of a chemical indicator, such as phenolphthalein or methyl orange. Advantage is taken of this to prepare paper (and solutions) in such a manner that the polarity of an electric circuit can be tested. Porous paper is impregnated with a solution of phenolphthalein, and while still moist is passed through a solution of sodium sulphate or chloride. The paper is then dried at a moderate heat, and cut into suitable strips. When required for use, a piece of the paper is moistened and the ends of the wire are placed on it at a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. A red spot or strip indicates the negative pole. The papers are supplies in books or rolls, similar to litmus papers.

Poor Persons as Litigants.—A person may be permitted to bring or defend an action in the courts *in forma pauperis* (i.e., as a poor person) if he can prove that he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending the proceedings and that his means are below a certain standard. He must show that he is worth not more than £50 (excluding wearing apparel, tools of trade and the subject-matter of the action), or, in special circumstances, £100, and that his usual income from all sources does not exceed £2 a week, or, in special circumstances, £4 a week. In matrimonial causes special conditions apply. A person who is certified to be entitled to sue *in forma pauperis* has solicitor and counsel assigned to him free of cost and does not, as a rule, have to pay court fees or costs. However, if he recovers money or property as the result of the action, he may be ordered by the court to pay fees and costs to an amount not exceeding one-fourth of the sum of money or value of the property recovered. Similarly, in criminal cases, a poor person may be assigned solicitor and counsel for his defence without payment.

Poppy Seed Oil is the expressed oil of the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*, a plant cultivated largely in Asia-Minor, Persia, Egypt, India and Southern Russia. The seeds yield from forty-five to fifty per cent. of oil. The oil of the first pressing is known as "cold-drawn" oil, and is almost colourless or very pale golden-yellow. In commerce this oil is known as "white poppy seed oil." The second-quality oil is expressed at a higher temperature, and is much inferior in quality. It is known as the "red poppy seed oil" of commerce. Poppy seed oil is almost, if not quite, odourless, has a pleasant taste, and is used largely as a salad oil. Unsound oil has an acid taste. Probably palmitic acid is the only solid fatty acid present, though stearic acid has been stated to be present. The unsaponifiable matter in poppy seed oil amounts to about 0.5 per cent., and consists in the main of phytosterol. Poppy seed oil is usually contaminated with small quantities of sesame oil, as the two oils are frequently expressed in the same works. Poppy seed oil has the following constants:—Specific gravity, 0.924-0.927; solidifying point, about 18°; saponification value, 189 to 197.7; iodine value, 133 to 141; refractive index, 1.4773. Edible poppy seed oil is also frequently adulterated with hazel-nut oil, in order to improve the taste. Both adulterants may be detected by the lower iodine absorption of the sample. Poppy seed oil is itself used as an adulterant of olive oil. The better qualities of poppy seed oil are used for edible purposes, and also

for the best paints by artists. An admixture of equal parts of "sun-bleached" poppy seed oil and bleached poppy seed oil varnish is used largely for white pigments. A solution of fused gum mastic and Japan wax in poppy seed oil is found in commerce as "wax oil." Only the lowest qualities are employable in soap-making owing to the high price.

Poppyseeds are practically a waste product, but are sold by cornchandlers as bird seed under the name of maw seed. For this purpose the seed of the red-flowered varieties of the opium poppy are usually supplied. The seeds of the white-flowered poppy are white. These are said to be sometimes shaken up with a little powdered black sulphide of antimony to make them resemble maw seed, but this is doubtful. The seed of *Papaver somniferum* yields a fatty oil, with slight drying properties. The white seeds are said to yield the best oil. Oil from clean seed is largely used in India for alimentary or culinary purposes. Inferior qualities are exported to Marseilles for soap making, etc. Details of the uses of the oil may be found in Spon's Encyclopædia (vol. II, p. 1469). In 1911-12 India exported 34,900 tons, and in 1913-14, 18,980 tons, since when there has been a general decline, exports varying annually between 2,000 and 6,000 tons. France has always taken the bulk of the crop, the oil being extracted by cold process for table purposes, and as an ingredient in paints, etc. See Maw Seed.

Porcelain.—The materials generally used in hard paste porcelain bodies are ball clay, china clay, quartz or flint, felspar, Cornish stone, pegmatite, sometimes a very small proportion of lime, and sometimes ground porcelain. The properties required of chemical porcelain, in order of importance, are as follow:—Resistance to sudden changes of temperature, resistance of the glaze to the action of chemical agents, colour (ordinarily white or cream, though sometimes green, blue or black for special purposes), high fusing point of the glaze. Weight, composition and translucency are not important factors provided the other qualities are satisfactory.

Poroplastic Felt.—The process of manufacture, as given in Cocking's expired patent, is:—"Sheets of a plastic and porous material suitable for forming splints from hair, wool, or other animal fibre felted together and subsequently proofed with a proofing-solution composed by preference of about 30 parts shellac, 10 parts resin, 4 parts frankincense, 2 parts borax dissolved in water, about 1 part methylated spirit added, or the above gums in the same proportion dissolved in alcohol instead of using the borax."

Port of London Authority.—The principal enclosed docks on the Thames are controlled by the Port of London Authority, a statutory body set up by the Port of London Act, 1908, to manage the valuable properties that were previously owned by competing private companies, and to conserve and improve the tidal portion of the river, beside undertaking subsidiary duties such as the licensing of watermen. The P.L.A. is empowered to levy tonnage dues on each vessel entering the Thames, and to charge port rates on each and every consignment of goods brought into or exported from the port, whether foreign or coastwise. The river dues are payable by the shipowner and the port rates by or for the owners of goods on their own initiative, i.e., it is legally the duty of those concerned to obtain and fill up forms declaring their interest and tendering payment at the correct rate during approved hours. Payment is linked up with the Customs routine, and there are penalties for failure so to tender the sums due. Genuine transhipment goods are, under certain conditions, exempted from liability for port rates, but their transit must be attested by lodgment of the proper forms. The P.L.A., besides exerting general control over the whole port area, is directly concerned with vessels and goods handled in its docks. Tonnage dues are charged by it to the owners of each vessel entering the docks, and charges are levied on goods according to the amount of accommodation or labour used. Speaking broadly, the Authority supplies the labour and supervisory staffs at its docks and warehouses and keeps in its own hands the bulk of the work done there. Dock charges, viz., charges incurred for

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

landing or shipping goods, are classified under various heads, such as:—Wharfage rate, landing rate, quay rate, landing and delivery rate, landing and housing rate, delivery rate, wharfage and portorage rate, rail, wharfage and portorage rate, collection, conveyance and wharfage and portorage rate, etc. These are generally known as "prime" rates, as distinct from "dues," which latter term in London is understood to refer to dues on vessels or other craft entering the docks. Charges other than "prime" rates or "dues" on goods are made for miscellaneous services rendered by the Authority on goods landed with them, such as sampling, taring, bulking, inspecting, opening for Customs, classifying damages, placing goods on show, etc., and these are usually referred to as "extra charges." For further particulars see Dock Charges and Regulations (*C. & D.*, January 2, 1926, p. 76).

Port Wine.—By the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Act, 1914, it is provided that the description "port" applied to any wine or liquor other than wine the produce of Portugal shall be deemed to be a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, unless the wine or liquor is intended for exportation from the United Kingdom. By the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Act, 1916, it is provided that the description "port" shall be deemed to be a false trade description even if it is applied to wine that is the produce of Portugal, unless the wine, on importation into the United Kingdom, is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Portuguese authorities.

Postal Trading.—With the establishment of the cash-on-delivery system, under which payment for goods sent by parcel post can be made to the postman, and remitted by the Post Office to the sender, a marked increase has been shown in postal trading. Parcels which do not exceed 11 lb. in weight and 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or combined length and girth 6 ft., can be sent. It offers excellent facilities to traders desirous of doing mail order business, as it eliminates the element of risk in despatching goods to unknown purchasers, or the need for asking for money in advance. Postal or mail-order trading is now established as a definite branch of commerce. There are firms which specialise in the building up of sales by this method and offer services in the marketing of products through the post by what they describe as "direct mail." It is unlikely that postal trading in this country will grow to large proportions, for only a small number of the population are so placed that they cannot pay periodical visits to the shopping centres.

Post-dated Cheque.—A cheque which bears a date subsequent to that on which it is made out and signed by the drawer is said to be post-dated. Post-dating a cheque does not make it invalid; but it will not be met by the banker upon whom it is drawn unless it is presented for payment on or after the date for which it is made out.

Post-mortem Examination.—An examination of a corpse by a medical expert to ascertain the cause of death is called a post-mortem examination. When a coroner (q.v.) has decided to hold an inquest on a body lying within his jurisdiction he may direct a legally qualified medical practitioner to make a post-mortem examination of the body, with or without an analysis, if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the person has died a violent or unnatural death. The coroner may also direct a post-mortem examination to be made before arranging for an inquest to be held and dispense with the inquest if the result of the examination proves that such a course is justified. In addition to or instead of the usual post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased person, a coroner may arrange for a special examination by an expert by way of analysis, test or otherwise of any parts or contents of the body with a view to ascertaining how the deceased came by his death. The Anatomy Act, 1832, regulates the examination and dissection of corpses for the purposes of anatomical study and instruction.

Post-Obit Bond.—A bond for the payment of money under the terms of which the obligation to make the payment does not arise until the death of a named person is known as a post-obit bond.

Potash, as a fertiliser, is available in varying grades from kainit, containing 12.4 per cent. K_2O , to potassium chloride (57 per cent. K_2O). All the potash fertilisers, the chief source of supply of which are the deposits in Germany and Alsace, are sold in bags, while kainit and other lower grades are also sold in bulk. An average dressing of 2 to 3 cwt. of sulphate of potash containing 50 per cent. of K_2O is recommended for potatoes, applied just before planting. Kainit is the most useful for mangolds, applied at the rate of 4 to 6 cwt. per acre in the autumn, the common salt which it contains having a beneficial effect. Potash fertilisers also benefit leguminous crops and, to a smaller extent, cereals; if the more concentrated forms are used they should be applied at sowing time.

Potash.—See Potassium Carbonate.

Potash, Caustic.—See Potassium Hydroxide.

Potassium Ferricyanide, Sale.—The expression "poisonous cyanides" is not held to include either ferricyanides or ferrocyanides. It is usual to label these salts "Poison," but they do not come within the term employed in the Poisons Schedule.

Potassium Ferrocyanide, Sale.—See Potassium Ferri-cyanide, Sale.

Potato Starch.—See Farina.

Pottle.—Originally a measure equivalent to half a gallon, used for solids and liquids. (ME. "potel" from OE. "potel," a small pot.) Hence a pot or vessel of about this capacity, in modern years enlarged till it has come to indicate about ten pints.

Pound.—The use of a "pound" as a standard of weight dates back to Saxon times. The weight selected for the pound varied in different counties of England, and in Scotland there were at least two distinct standards, weighing approximately 7,608 gr. and 9,622 gr. respectively. In England the Tower pound of 5,400 gr. acquired an important status by reason of the fact that it was the initial unit for silver coinage, the shilling being the twentieth part of a pound, and the penny the twelfth part of a shilling. Hence the word "pound" acquired another meaning as a monetary standard. The pound of 12 oz. troy is still used by jewellers. As early as the fourteenth century, however, and possibly earlier, a pound of 16 oz. was in use. This pound was made a standard of weight by Edward III, as the pound avert de peis (= of merchandise of weight), whence is derived the present "avoirdupois." In consequence of the destruction of the old British standards of weight during the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834, a commission was appointed to report on weights: as a result of its deliberations the present pound (abbreviation, lb.) of 7,000 gr. was legalised in 1855. The official standard pound is a cylinder of platinum kept at the Standards Office of the Board of Trade: copies are preserved at the Houses of Parliament, the Royal Mint, the Royal Observatory, and by the Royal Society.

Powders.—The earliest medicinal powders, according to the O.E.D. (which gives quotations commencing with the year 1340), were used externally as stimulants, corrosives and so forth. By the early years of the seventeenth century, however, preparations in powder form were administered internally (*C. & D.*, 1928, I, 836). The mixing of powders at the dispensing counter calls for skill and judgment; in "The Art of Dispensing" a chapter is devoted to this subject, and in another part of the book is given a table of powdered or crystalline substances which become liquid or semi-liquid when rubbed together. The expression "powder of post" (i.e., the dust that can be shaken out of a worm-eaten post) was for some years current in English literature as a figure of speech for a worthless medicine.

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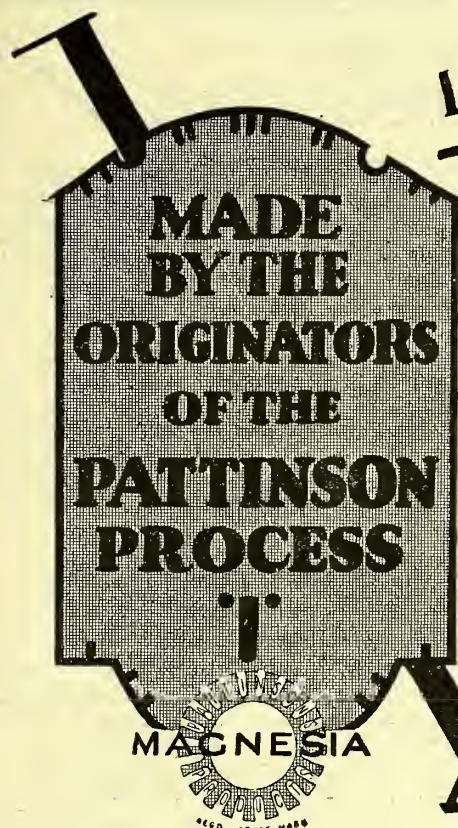
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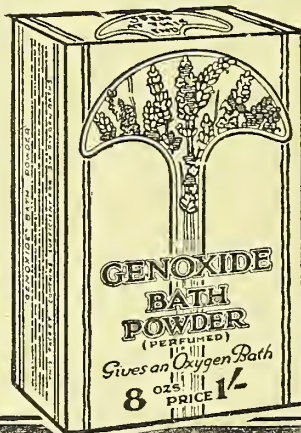
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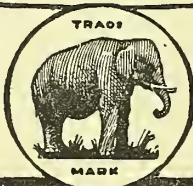
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P.A.T.A.
3/- per carton

NONN for WOMEN
(Blue Cartons)

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27/- doz.

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"ONZO" is a medicinal ointment made from animal fats and curative substances. It has remarkable drawing power in removing unhealthy matter from the tissues.

Recommended for—CHILBLAINS, CORNS, SPRAINS, SEPTIC WOUNDS & SORES, DRY or WET ECZEMA, VARICOSE ULCERS, BURNS, Etc., Etc.

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Chemists & Druggists

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THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION**PETROLAX COMPOUND**

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A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN**PETROLAX ALKALINE**

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A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND MIST. MAGNES. HYDROXIDI*Note the Prices:—*RETAIL 2/- (Nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 14/- doz.

,, 3/6 („ 1lb.) 24/- „

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Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the **SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—****C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.****Mile End, London, E.1****BRITISH PRODUCTS****FERRIGEN**

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Ampoules of Iron Arsenate, and Iron Arsenate with Strychnine, for painless intramuscular injection.

Both come under **PART 2**
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Boxes of 12 Ampoules - - 3/6

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POWDERS****FOR CHILDREN'S AILMENTS**TRADE  MARK.**Wholesale from PERRYS POWDERS, Ltd., LEEDS****CHEMISTS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK****TOWLE'S
PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS**

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ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.*Sole Proprietors:***E. T. TOWLE & CO., LTD.****TOLL ST., NOTTINGHAM**

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We are frequently pointing out the wonderful pulling power of the 'ASPRO' Window Display on account of its linking up with continuous and ever-increasing publicity. A test made of a display will interest all chemists who wish to increase their business.

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WHAT THE BONUS IS

BONUS on 10's { One Gross Order - Bonus 1 doz. pkts.
Half Gross Order - Bonus ½ doz. pkts.
Half Gross 10's is minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

BONUS on 25's { One Gross Order - - Bonus 2 doz. pkts.
Half Gross Order - - Bonus 1 doz. pkts.
Quarter Gross Order - Bonus ¼ doz. pkts.
Quarter Gross is minimum quantity.

NO BONUS ON 60's.

CONDITIONS

The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days and sell at advertised prices. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase 'ASPRO' but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to the customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e., single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 25's will qualify the Chemist.

HOW TO ORDER BONUS PARCELS

We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler so that we may forward the order on, and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

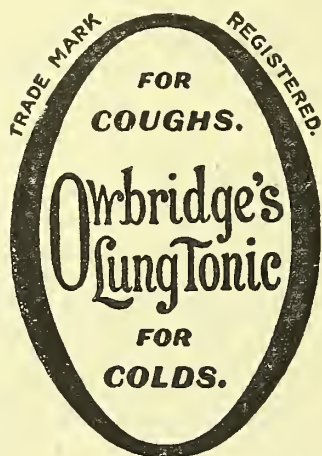
ORDINARY PRICES for 'ASPRO' are as follows: { 6d. size containing 10 tablets - 4/6 dozen
1/3 size containing 25 tablets - 11/6 dozen
2/6 size containing 60 tablets - 21/- dozen } **NOTE.**—2/6 size contains 10 extra tablets.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

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No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

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and a
prosperous New Year
to all our friends.

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	SIZES.	PRICE PER DOZEN.
Clarke's Blood Mixture	3/- & 12/-	£1:7:0 & £5:8:0
„ Miraculous Salve	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-, £1:7:0 & £2:4:6
„ Special Aperient Pills ..	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-, £1:7:0 & £2:4:6
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„ Medicated Soap	1/-	9/-

Orders: Minimum quantity £16:4:0 value.
FREE CASES. Carriage paid upon orders of £100.

All Wholesale Houses keep a large stock of our Preparations and can supply smaller orders promptly.

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An attractive Showcard and Dummies supplied on application.

Trade Mark: "BLOOD MIXTURE." Regd. No. 3275.

Sole Proprietors:

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The Public are
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of the New
Sunshine Glaxo

the sunshine way to
radiant health for
babies & mothers-to-be

no more bad teeth —
no more constipation —

Sunshine Vitamin D in the New Glaxo

The fact that the added Vitamin D, in quantities tested by doctors, results in removing those terrible baby dangers—constipation, rickets and bad teeth—makes the new Sunshine Glaxo a vital element in the raising of the new children of this country. The easy digestibility of the new Sunshine Glaxo as compared with ordinary milk is a sales point which can be profitably stressed when recommending this food to expectant mothers. The new Sunshine Glaxo is the name given to Prescription (Humanised) Glaxo with added Vitamin D (the Sunshine Vitamin). Are you displaying the attractive white tin in which Sunshine Glaxo is packed? It will also pay you to give prominence to one of our handsome new Showcards. Ask us to send you one of these.

We shall be glad to send on request a sample of Sunshine Glaxo to any nursing mother, mentioning your name as stocking the food.

There are only two sizes of Sunshine Glaxo,

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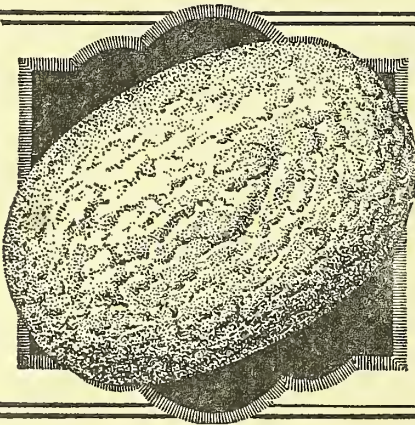
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The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

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*Two thirds
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Unsolicited testimonials daily for Carrs famous Bath Rusks which are ideal for babies and young children. Scores of letters from grateful mothers. Recommended everywhere.

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Liberal Window Show Allowance
Artistic Display Material

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**Tonic, Restorative,
Digestive Wine.**

Known throughout the World,
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CONVALESCENCE, to Young
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the
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"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been
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To ensure that your stocks of
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To ensure the complete satisfac-
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Every packet of Bragg's Char-
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FOOT BATH SALT SKILLETS

1/- Rheu Ped. 1/- Renal. 1/3 Kura. Average cost when packed, 24/- gross
 Morning Salt Cartons, costs to pack, 16/6 per gross Retail 4½d.
 1/6 Vigor Tonic Outfit, 8 oz. size. A proved seller Costs to pack, under 7/- doz.
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 The "Best Seller" "Indigestion Mixture" on the market.

Showcards and Window Bills supplied with above Specialities.

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Don't let the man in the next
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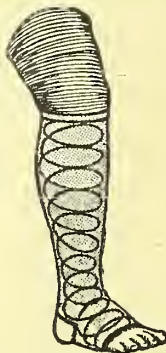


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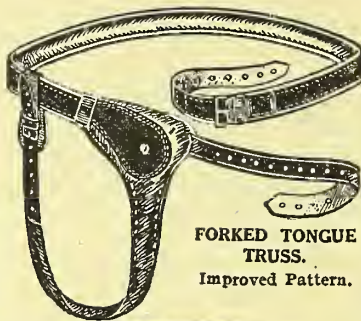
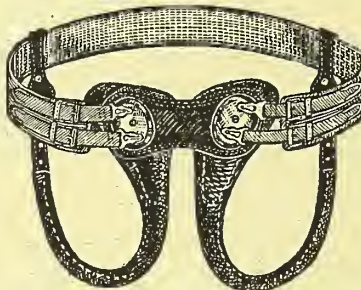
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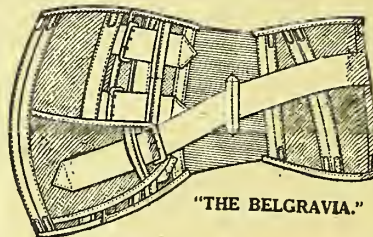
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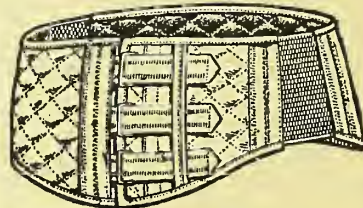
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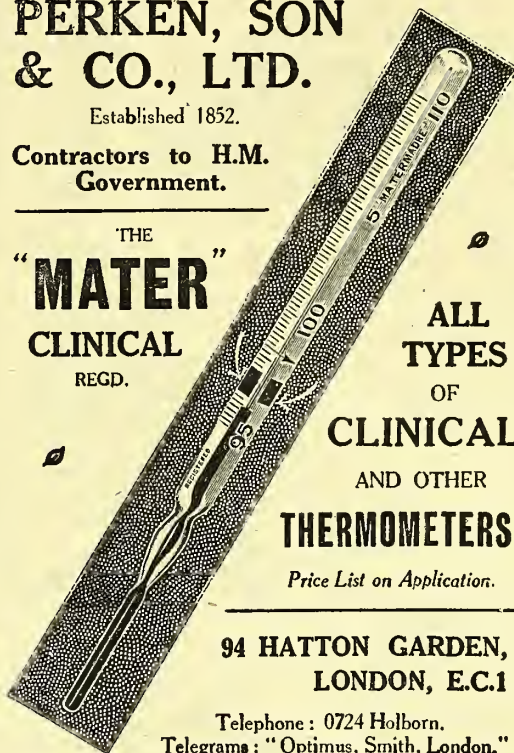
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Price List on Application.

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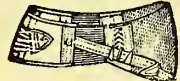
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PRICES ON APPLICATION

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SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.

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Small TABLET MACHINE

*Capacity 60 to 80
Tablets per minute*

Working on "rack and
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Absolute simplicity
and smooth working.
Adjustable screw for
pressure.

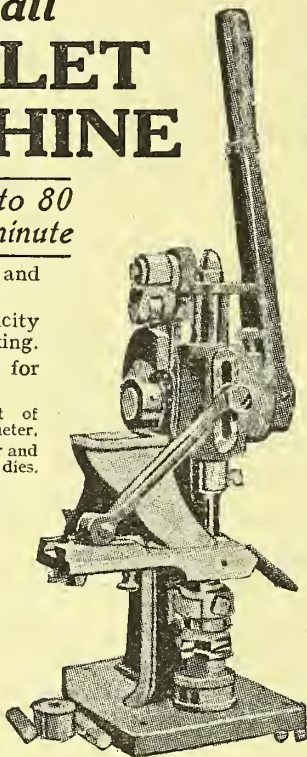
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Complete with spanner and
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£7 : 15 : 0

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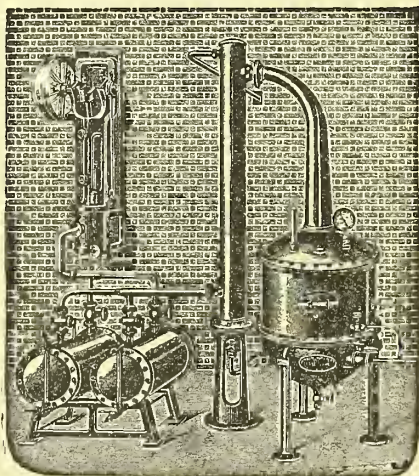
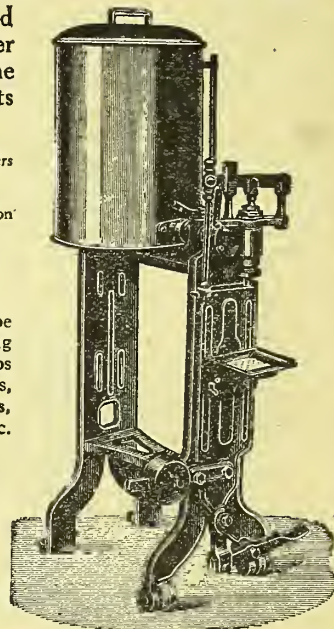
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Porcelain or Siliceous Lined, Batteries
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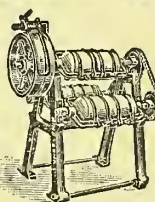
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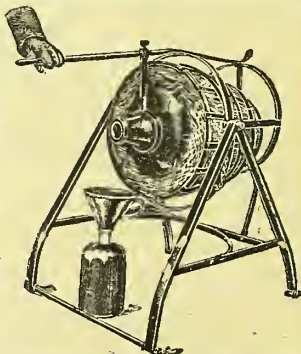
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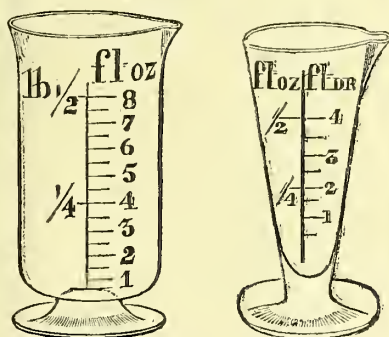
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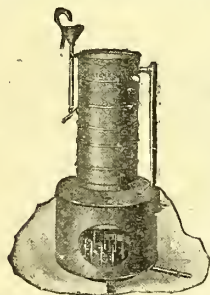
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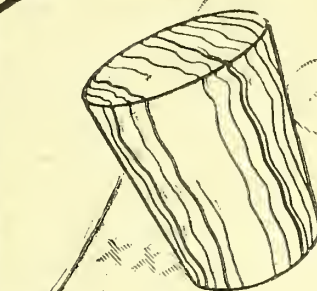
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Briefly, these are the reasons why the "VISKAP" is the Best Cap:

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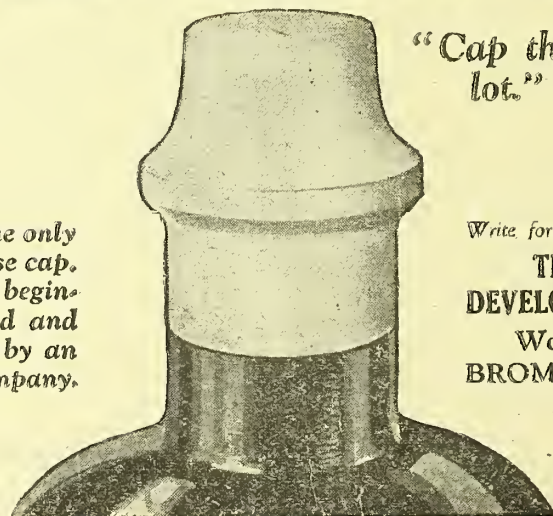
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

DECEMBER 22, 1928

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on.

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—LONDON, W. (Suburban).—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; established 25 years; returns about £1,900 per annum; gross profit one-third; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £60; sublet £65; held on lease; price £1,150.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Retail Business in residential district; returns average £1,400 per annum; net profit, including post office, £500; single-fronted shop; well stocked; comfortable residence; 21 years' lease; moderate rental; price £1,050.

3.—VICTORIA (Near).—Old-established Business, returning £30 per week under management; scope for increase under energetic management; estimated value of stock and fixtures £550; rent £95 per annum; new lease; price £250, plus valuation of stock and fixtures.

4.—SOUTH LONDON.—Family Retail and Prescribing Business; established many years; returns average £20 weekly, with scope for increase; good prices are obtained; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent 15s. weekly; renewable lease; price £550.

5.—N.W. SUBURB.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency, etc.; returns approach £50 weekly; good living accommodation, with garage; moderate rent; held on lease; price about £1,200.

6.—BARK'S COURT.—General Retail Business, with small N.H.I.; returns about £20 weekly; well-stocked shop; rent £70; sublet more than covers rent and rates; held on lease; price £550 or near offer.

7.—ESSEX.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, under management, about £2,000 per annum; good living accommodation; new lease will be granted; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be agreed.

8.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Country Retail, with Kodak Agency, established 1820; returns, last year, £1,531; net profit £400; scope for large increase; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good living accommodation; rent £40 per annum; rates £26; price £500, plus valuation of stock and fixtures.

9.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Country Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns approach £2,400; net profit last year £560; auditor's figures; double-fronted shop; very good house, with garden, etc.; rent £60; favourable lease; property may be purchased; price to be arranged.

10.—SOUTHERN HEALTH RESORT.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; increasing turnover, last year being £1,700; ample living accommodation; held on agreement, with option of lease; rent £115; price £1,250.

11.—SOMERSET (Coast).—General Retail Business, with Optical connection; returns, last year, £2,047; net profit £522; double-fronted corner shop, fairly fitted and very well stocked; good living accommodation; rent £95 per annum; new lease; price £1,500.

12.—BRISTOL (Near).—Cash Retail Business; returns, under management, last year, £800; scope for increase; double-fronted shop; rent £75; sub-let £60; price £400.

13.—SOUTH-EAST COAST.—Drug Store, returning over £2,000 per annum; scope for increase in hands of qualified; living accommodation; rent £110 per annum; rates £55; held on lease; price to be arranged.

14.—EXETER (few miles from).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wine, Spirit and Bottled Beer Department; very old established; average turnover £4,250 per annum; heavily stocked pharmacy; large house; premises may be purchased or lease would be granted; entirely unopposed. Further details on application.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer and Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer.

Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—STAFFS.—Established Chemist's Business; situated on main road; unopposed in Photo and Optics; returns £24 p.w., scope for increase; lease can be arranged; rent £65 p.a.; price asked, lease and goodwill, £150, fixtures and fittings £150, and stock approx. £450. Full particulars on application. (179.)

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Recently established Drug Stores, held on lease 14 years at £55 p.a., rising to £60 p.a. for last 7 years; premises consist of large lock-up shop with room at rear; returns average £12 per week; great scope for qualified man and N.H.I.; no reasonable offer refused. (181)

3.—MANCHESTER (District).—Old-established Dispensing Chemist Business in good-class suburb on a yearly tenancy at £120 p.a.; let off £117; returns average £27 per week, all cash; excellent opportunity as quick sale is desired; good reasons. (172)

4.—DURHAM CO.—Chemist Business for immediate disposal; lease can be arranged at £30 p.a. rent; takings £17; Kodak and Ucal Agencies; good living accommodation. (174)

5.—STAFFS DISTRICT.—Excellent opportunity for qualified man. Drug and Photographic Store on lease 5 years to run at £40 p.a.; returns £10 per week; could be easily trebled; good living accommodation; full particulars on application. (169)

6.—HULL.—Dispensing and Family Chemist Business in busy thoroughfare (which will shortly become a main road owing to alterations); rent £26 on a yearly tenancy, which can be secured; returns £900 p.a.; lock-up shop; good prospects for a young qualified man. Further particulars on application. (170)

7.—SOMERSET.—Drug and Photographic Business; premises, which consist of lock-up shop with room at rear, held on lease with 8 years to run at rental of £88 p.a. inclusive; good scope for live man; price asked £400. (178.)

8.—LONDON, S.W.—Very old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, occupying prominent corner position in busy thoroughfare; lock-up shop with storage accommodation; held on advantageous lease at £100 per annum; returns approximately £2,300 per annum; can be increased under personal management. Full particulars on application. (148)

9.—LONDON, N.—Old-established Retail Dispensing Cash Pharmacy, with N.H.I.; well fitted and good stock carried; premises, which consist of nice pharmacy, dispensary and six rooms, to be disposed of freehold at £1,250; returns average approximately £24 per week; can be increased with capital; no reasonable offer refused. (182)

10.—LONDON, N.W.—Retail Dispensing Business on 13 years' lease at £52 per annum inclusive; returns £1,000 p.a.; excellent opportunity for young qualified man. Further particulars on application. (185)

11.—SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—For immediate disposal, Chemist's Business, in busy centre; premises consist of lock-up shop, with Dispensing and storage room; rent £200 per annum, progressive; returns average £1,500, could be increased. Full particulars on application. (175)

12.—WANTED.—Two Chemists' Businesses in or near London; net profits not less than £1,000 per annum. All communications treated with strictest confidence.

13.—CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Old-established Chemist's Business situated in good position on main street, with living accommodation; held on lease for 7-14 years; rent £400 p.a.; returns average £35-£40; could be increased; stock approx. £8-900. Further particulars on application. (176)

14.—LANCS.—Old-established Chemist's Business, with Wine Licence; premises consist of shop and dwelling-house; property for sale, £1,000. Full particulars on application. (177)

15.—LONDON, N.—Established Chemist's Business; premises, which include convenient living accommodation, held on lease, 15 years to run; rental £50 p.a.; stock approx. £285; price asked £550, all at. Further particulars on application. (180)

16.—LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Dispensing and Family Business; in good position; returns average £20 per week; well-fitted shop; good scope for young and energetic chemist; price, all at £550. Full particulars on application. (184)

17.—LONDON, S.E.—Well-situated Drug Stores; premises held on lease, with 17 years to run, at rental of £68 per annum; let off £91; returns average £25 to £30 per week; good opening for N.H.I.; growing district; fullest particulars on application. (185)

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

ERNEST J. GEORGE

Chemists' Valuer

Invites enquiries relative to the following, which have been carefully investigated.

24.—FURNESS DISTRICT.—Good opening for qualified man to acquire good Business, capable of considerable increase, for value of stock and fittings only (about £500); shop, cellars and house; lease given (£1 per week), or property can be bought for £750.

25.—LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Family and Dispensing Business, with Photo and Optics, also N.H.I.; well-fitted and stocked Pharmacy; good house, garden, side entrance, etc.; price £1,200 (optical stock and equipment extra, and optional).

22.—MIDLANDS.—Excellent opportunity for young qualified man; Drug Store in growing district; population 4,000-5,000; no opposition; well fitted and stocked; good living accommodation and lease; rent 17s. 6d. weekly; present turnover £750; audited accounts; doctors and nursing home near; good prospects for N.H.I.; live Kodak Agency; qualified man could considerably increase; stock and fittings about £300; total ingoing for quick sale, £500.

21.—BERKSHIRE.—Unopposed position, with scope, for qualified beginner; good house and well-equipped Pharmacy; a genuine bargain.

19.—Special offer of Wholesale Druggist's Business in provinces; turnover about £10,000; good net profits; capable of much expansion; inquiries invited.

18.—CHESHIRE.—Small Family Business; immediate living for young pharmacist; present turnover £900; can be increased; favourable lease, 20 years to run; rental £32, rising to £38; no living accommodation; stock and fixtures about £1,100; goodwill to be arranged.

16.—LANCASHIRE COAST.—Turnover, about £1,900; profit £450; stock and fixtures, estimated £1,000; total ingoing £1,500; Kodak Agency; lease can be arranged.

15.—NORTH STAFFS.—Family and Dispensing, with Optics and Photography; N.H.I. average 750 scripts per month; turnover, approximately £1,300; profit about £350; price £800; premises can be bought or leased; rent 25s. weekly; living accommodation

14.—YORKS.—Small Business in suburb, doing £1,000; rent £52; sub-let 14s. per week; good opening for Optics, Dentistry; price £350.

13.—DERBYSHIRE.—Old-established Business, doing £40 per week; N.H.I., Photo; good house; excellent opportunity for Optics; rent £50 per annum; price £1,400.

12.—HANTS.—Double-fronted shop in centre of market town, doing £2,000; rent £100; sub-let £65; N.H.I., Photo; price £1,600.

11.—LONDON, N.W.—Family and Dispensing, N.H.I., Photo; turnover £1,200; rent £140; sub-lets £103; price £450 (stock and fixtures at valuation).

8.—LONDON, N.—Old-established Business, doing £1,572, under management; net £267; lease 9 years (renewable); rent £75; N.H.I., Photo; balance-sheets available; price £1,250.

6.—LONDON, E.—Unopposed position; population 14,000; N.H.I., Kodak Agency, also big Prescribing; capable of considerable increase; turnover £1,517; profit £203; rent £60 per annum; sub-let £52 10s. per annum; price £1,000.

5.—LONDON, W.—Good Retail, in main road, with scope; N.H.I., Photo; turnover £1,770; rent £250; lease 18½ years; two flats over, let off; price £1,350.

4.—LONDON, W.—Family and Dispensing, in busy district; Kodak, Rexall and Optics; well fitted and stocked; flat above; turnover £2,080; lease 18 years; rent £200; lease and fixtures £1,300; stock at valuation.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Established 40 years; turnover £730; net profit £225 (plus house free); good opening for young Chemist beginner or unqualified Drug Store; price £375.

1.—LONDON, E.—Established 50 years; general trade, with N.H.I. and Photography; living accommodation; turnover £850; net profit £250 (plus house free); scope for increase; price £425.

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6.—SOMERSET. situated, near sea expenses; on leas

7.—CORNWALL Agency; in busy n large house and p

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10.—LONDON, unopposed; full p plenty of scope; pr

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We have several up to £4,000; ca invited; private re Estab. 1870.

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Have yours done recognised value experience all br

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ARDWICK (Man situate in th equipped shop, wi going concern, to i long lease at m Duncan B. Gray & Street, Southport.

BRISTOL.—Prof established 35 industrial district; s scripts 7,749; turn panel; owner leavin convenient house; s garage attached to freehold property; e accept £600 for sto from genuine buyer business with real this Paper.

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with branch; easily rents; price £3,500;

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with Kodak Agency; audited accounts; large well fitted and stocked;

Business; delightfully under manager; low invited.

nsing, with Kodak £200; net profit £350; price £600.

e, in main road, near chance for Chemist; lease; price £700, or

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Retail; practically icky, under manager; able offer.

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Business to be Sold, ict; small but well-above; for sale as a res, etc.; price £450; er information from Bank Chambers, Lord

Dispensing Business; 23 years; middle-class 0%; last year's N.H.I. nd £900, exclusive of iness; corner premises; tric, and 'phone; good use, or, if desired, sell ial with pleasure; will goodwill; only replies no agents; a genuine ing. 81/15, Office of

h sale, genuine Retail; good profits; living neglected; suit young offer secures. 82/39,

ere unrepresented, for on the market; com- with sales staffs will enings in England and ate ground covered.

AGENCIES.

SCOTTISH AGENT WANTED

for a well-known and old-established English firm of manufacturers, whose goods are well-established and advertised in Scotland. Applicants must be well connected with Hospitals and Wholesale Drug Houses, and must have business premises in Glasgow. Commission and part expenses basis. Advertisers will provide suitable Stocks to work from. Good opportunity to agent already well known to Wholesale Druggists and Hospitals. Replies giving fullest details to

138/825, Office of this paper.

AGENT wanted for the sale of all sorts of Folding and Card-board Boxes for Chemists, Perfumery, Cigarettes, etc. Write to P.C.B. 76/34, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED to purchase one or two Businesses in West or South-West; returns not less than £2,000 each; cash waiting; also would purchase premises if for sale; medium or high-class Dispensing ones; all communications treated with strictest confidence. Fullest particulars to 84/16, Office of this Paper.

WILL any Chemist in London or near who contemplates selling please communicate with advertiser, giving general particulars? Details later, e.g., turnover, taken as from end of year; advertiser is prepared to pay cash and take over immediately; any small or medium sized business considered if sound; bankers' references exchanged. 82/28, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BRISTOL.—Early in January, for two or three months; Assistant with good Dispensing and general experience; duties light. Miss John, Oakfield Pharmacy, Clifton.

LONDON, W.1.—Unqualified Junior Assistant; must have had good experience; personal interview essential. Apply, giving details of experience and state salary required (outdoors), to 79/38, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Qualified or good unqualified Assistant (gentleman) wanted, age 25 to 35; must be experienced and of good address. State age, references, wages, etc. Applicants not answered four days respectfully declined. Interview essential. H. N. Hodgetts, 79 Abbey Road, N.W.8.

LONDON, N.—Unqualified Assistant required, with good N.H.I. Dispensing experience. Give full particulars of experience, and state age, salary required, and when at liberty. 81/180, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Unqualified Assistant; must be a capable Dispenser, good Window-dresser; active and of good appearance. Apply, giving all particulars of experience, age, salary required, and when at liberty, to P.C.B. 77/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, lady Assistant of good appearance, with knowledge of Surgical Appliances and experienced in fitting Elastic Stockings, Belts and Trusses essential. Write, stating age and salary required, to Box 148, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Manager (married) for Light Retail and Dispensing business required early in January; house available; comfortable berth; no Sunday or holiday duty; permanency. Give full particulars in first letter to 79/35, Office of this Paper.

NORTH KENT.—Smart qualified Manager required (about 30 years of age) for Light Retail and Dispensing business; knowledge of Photography essential; good permanency for the right man. Give full particulars in first letter, stating age, salary required, previous experience, and when at liberty. 81/18, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Middle of January, qualified Connterman, about 25-30 years of age; outdoor; no Sunday duty; quick cash trade; knowledge of Photography essential. Apply (letters only, giving full particulars of experience, stating age, salary required, and enclose photo, to H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

A QUALIFIED man or a lady required, capable of taking charge of a Chemist's business. Apply 97 St. Ann's Road, Tottenham.

AN unqualified male Assistant wanted, about 21 or 22 years of age, for Dispensing and General Retail. State references and salary required to C. Botting, 65 Sidwell Street, Exeter.

DISPENSER required; four hours daily, 9 to 11 and 5 to 7; must be fully qualified Chemist and Druggist for National Health Insurance Prescriptions. Apply, stating age, salary and references, to Secretary, Medical Aid Association, 21 Fennel Street, Loughborough, Leics.

JUNIOR Assistant (male, not necessarily qualified) wanted for old-established, good-class business in Yorkshire; must have had good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; one with knowledge of Photography preferred. Apply, giving particulars in first letter as to age, height, experience, salary required, and when at liberty, also usual references, 81/16, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant (male) for Dispensing and Light Retail business. State age, experience, and salary required, copy references and photo (returnable), when disengaged. Goodes City Pharmacy, Ltd., Market Street, Leicester.

LADY Dispenser required for N.H.I. Dispensing and Light Counter work. Reply, stating experience and salary required, Davies, 393 Commercial Road, Stepney, London, E.1.

QUALIFIED lady required for branch; experienced Dispenser and Window-dresser. Apply, stating references, age, salary required, and experience, to Exors. of J. Rose, Station Road, Urmston.

QUALIFIED lady or gent., Superintendent, for small company, Midlands; live in; comfortable home; small but progressive salary; state salary required. "Rhei," 132 Le Brook Road, Ocker Hill, Tipton, Staffs.

QUALIFIED Assistant required at once; able to take charge. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, references, and wages expected, to T. C. Nicoll, M.P.S., 110 Copenhagen Street, Islington, N.1.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, either sex, for Light Retail and good Prescriber and quick Dispenser. Apply (personally) J. H. Smith, 61 Stroud Green Road, London, N.4.

12 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.—A qualified lady Assistant early in February; one capable of taking charge of a good-class business in the absence of principal, with help of juniors. Write, giving particulars of past experience and usual particulars (photos returned), to 82/27, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

CAPSULES.—Thoroughly competent man able to take complete charge. State experience and wages required. 139/862, Office of this Paper.

CORRESPONDENCE invited from Representatives with connection amongst Chemists, etc., who are able to extend sales of British-made "non-combine" Toilet Soaps and advertised Proprietary Lines; liberal commission basis; permanent positions assured to the right men. Write fully, particulars of territory covered (in confidence), to 81/20, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED and energetic Traveller required; must be well acquainted with the Rubber Sponge trade and have good connection. State age and experience. 139/854, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, on commission basis, required for London district, South Coast, Midlands, Eastern Counties and Lancashire by manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Specialities; those with Chemists' connections will find this a good side line. Applicants should state lines now carried and terms desired (in confidence) to 72/20, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required by manufacturer of nationally advertised Proprietarys for (1) Eastern Counties, (2) Yorkshire. Applications, giving full details, to 139/857, Office of this Paper.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturers of fine Toilet Soaps and Requisites, doing a large trade at competitive prices, require two gentlemen, one Liverpool and one Manchester territory qualified Chemists with selling experience preferred; liberal terms; only first-class men required. Reply 139/860, Office of this Paper.

SPECIALTY Representative required for Bournemouth district; first-class connection with all Chemists; exclusive territory; proprietary article which will be well advertised locally; give two references and full details of selling experience; only a real live wire will be entertained. 139/859, Office of this Paper.

TABLET MAKER.—Good man wanted immediately; must be proficient at coated work. Apply, stating age, experience, and wage required (in confidence), to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., White Horse Street, Leeds.

TABLET Maker; must be proficient in Compressing, Pearl Chocolate, and Sugar Coating; permanency for the right man. State experience and wages required; Manchester district. 139/861, Office of this Paper.

TOILETRY AND PERFUMERY.—Salesmen (two) for North-Eastern Counties and Yorkshire. Full details, giving past records, etc., to Sales Manager, Eclipsol Works, Bristol.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN).

COLONIES.—Alert Assistant wanted for healthy British Colony; age 22/24; Optical and Photographic knowledge an advantage; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; salary, first year £420, second and third year £455, and fourth year £490. Apply "B. C. L., Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL. [HOME.]

A.A.A.—AGE 20, wants vacancy; good all-round, Window-dressing, etc.; excellent references. Apply Edward M. Golden-Bloom, 10 Kenway Road, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED Manager; 34; married; keen Salesman, up-to-date Window-dresser, good Prescriber; experienced, practical D. & P. trade; highest references. "Chemist," c/o Staples, 42 Pembury Road, London, E.5.

A.A.—EXPERIENCED Assistant; London experience; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing; moderate salary; trustworthy; energetic. "H.," Cwmilar, Llanybyther, Carmarthen.

A CAPABLE, qualified Chemist, age 26, single, requires position until middle of April next; all-round experience; excellent references; Lancashire preferred, but not essential. 83/1, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 37; married; London; Retail or Wholesale; experienced and willing. Chivers, 13 Sandrock Road, Lewisham, S.E.

ASSISTANT wants post; age 21; experienced Dispenser; passed Part I. 73 Shakespeare Road, S.E.24.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 23, desires post, good-class business, where abilities and employer's interests studied would be appreciated; near London. 83/5, Office of this Paper.

B RISTOL.—Assistant, 24, unqualified, requires post; good Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter experience. Nelson, 3 Jarvis Street, Barton Hill.

COMPETENT, energetic Assistant, pre-war, desires permanency, sole, Senior or managing; all accomplishments of good business building; best record and references; unregistered; review your staff; can wait for good vacancy; disengaged; moderate salary. "J. W. C. N.," Melbourne, Brading, Isle of Wight.

DISPENSER, Harrogate's leading pharmacy, desires Lancashire position; Matriculation and Part I; good experience of Counter, D. & P., and N.H.I.; age 19. "Chemist," 15 Belmont Avenue, Harrogate.

EDINBURGH, Glasgow or suburbs, and Scotland.—M.P.S., with leading West-End London house, Dispensing and Retail experience; seaside; excellent general; age 26; tall; first-class references; responsibility and Managership. 81/25, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Saleswoman; Drugs, Toilet, Perfumery, Fancy; disengaged. Miss Driffild, c/o Mrs. Radford, 47 Bird Grove, Ealing, W.3.

EXPERIENCED, qualified Manager; first-class references; London preferred; Locum till suited; disengaged. "Salol," 159 Church Street, Kensington, W.

JUNIOR Assistant (male), 20, desires post; passed Matriculation and Part I; at liberty. "W. H. B.," 14 Sunbeam Street, Leeds. Phone: 38624.

LADY desires position as Book-keeper-Assistant to Chemist, or with Doctor as Book-keeper-Dispenser or Receptionist; good experience, London and provincial; highest references. 51 Mereworth Road, Tunbridge Wells.

LADY, M.P.S., 25, desires post; part or whole time; Chemist, Doctor, or Institution; in or near Deal. 83/12, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL OR SUBURBS.—Pharmacist, 32, male, desires permanency; capable Manager; all-class experience (City and otherwise); total abstainer; excellent references; at present disengaged. "M.P.S.," 26 Kirkdale Vale, Liverpool, N.

MANAGER; qualified; active and experienced; at liberty end of the year. Brigg, 8 Brooke Street, Dudley.

MANAGER, M.P.S., married, 34, desires progressive position; first-class London and provincial experience; excellent references; keen business builder; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 37 Marsh Lane, Nantwich.

MANAGER, Locum, permanent; qualified; Midlands or near London; excellent references; disengaged; all-round experienced. "S.," 154 South Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

MANAGER; qualified Chemist-Optician, J.C.Q.O.; exceptional ability and experience all branches, including Photography; own Optical Outfit; first-class references; London or suburbs. "Scot," 83/13, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. DESIRES position as Manager, with view to succession; trial agreed to; Southern Counties preferred. 82/37, Office of this Paper.

NOTTS, Derby, or district; experienced; unqualified; 25 years; Window-dresser, Photography, Dispensing all branches; capable of managing; excellent references. J. F. Howard, 11 Cressy Road, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

QUALIFIED; 35; best London and provincial experience; expert knowledge all branches of the trade; disengaged January 12; temporary or permanency; London preferred. Cohen, 16 Cambridge Street, W.2.

QUALIFIED, 36, married, a real live wire and smart business man, desires London post; salary approximately £6 per week; well worth it; disengaged. "D.," 21 Whittingstall Road, Parsons Green.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist; elderly; active; highest testimonials; moderate terms; disengaged. "M.P.S.," Tamar House, Beaulieu Road, Christchurch.

QUALIFIED, 40 (Scot); married; abstainer; good all-round experience (6 years own account); disengaged December 28; permanency. "J. T.," 209 Wood Lane, Five Elms, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

QUALIFIED, male, 22, desires post; good all-round experience; excellent references; disengaged soon. "W. G.," 14 East Church Street, Buckie, Banffshire.

UNQUALIFIED; country or London; good experience in both; active; middle-aged; single; satisfactory references. "Chemists," 2 Yeoman Terrace, Knaphill, Woking.

WHOLESALE.

A THOROUGHLY well-known London Representative is open to consider appointment with a first-class House; 16 years' undeniable references. 74/23, Office of this Paper.

AN opportunity for further progress is desired by keen, energetic and adaptable young Chemist; 10 years' experience, embodying General Analysis and Research, and Manufacture of Dyestuffs, Synthetic Drugs; the Evolution and Production of Medicinal and Toilet Proprietarys; good knowledge of the business side and accustomed to sole control; would prove an asset to a recently established firm; London district preferred. 82/36, Office of this Paper.

IRISH FREE STATE.—An experienced Traveller is desirous of obtaining, on commission or part salary and commission, the representation of a manufacturer of repute of Toothbrushes and Hairbrushes; highest references. "B. W.," 71/25, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with ten years' connection with London and suburban Chemists; good references. 139/844, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, own car, open to represent good Wholesale house; extensive connections, Chemists, Midlands. Reply 81/19, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE Set of Pharmacy Fixtures for Sale; whole or part; must clear. Write for particulars, "The" Chemist, 10 Spottiswoode Road, Edinburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEMIST FITTINGS.—Complete Fittings in stock. Ranges of Drug Drawers with glass labels, shelving and lockers, glass-fronted Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc.; all made in sections which any local man can fix. Also Second-hand Fittings, Shop Rounds (ribbon and recess labels); Cash Tills from 15s. 6d. Kwik-Sale Case, special Chemist design. D. MATTHEWS & SON, Chemist Fitters, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

£90.—10 ft. Drug Fitting, comprising cupboards, drawers, lockers, cornice and shelving; 8 ft. Serving Counter with glass cases in front; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; 6 ft. Wall Case, Perfume Case and Desk; Counter Drawers; mahogany; packed and free on rail London. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90 and 92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. "Pharmacy Fitters for Over a Century."

£95 FOR A COMPLETE SET of Pharmacy Fittings, ready for immediate use, 10 ft. mahogany Drug Fitting with showcase, drawers, cupboards, shelving, etc.; 6 ft. Wall Case in two heights; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen with showcases and bevelled mirror in centre; 10 ft. mahogany Serving Counter with cases in front; two nests of Counter Drawers; plate-glass Counter Case, Perfume Showcase and Desk, Check Till. PERCY R. E. JOSEPHS, 68 Old Street, 1/5 Tilney Court, London, E.C.1. Phone: Clerkenwell 0929.

£98.—SET OF MAHOGANY FITTINGS.—10 ft. Drug Run, 30 drawers (glass knobs and labels), shelves, cupboards and lockers; 10 ft. glass-fronted Counter, drawers at back; 8 ft. Wall Case, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, Perfumery Showcase and Desk, 3 ft. Counter Case, and Cash Till. Illustrations on request. E. BERG, LTD., 336 Old Street, E.C.1.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

WANTED.

SINGLE TABLET MACHINE, second-hand. Particulars to 139/856, Office of this Paper.

SMALL HAND TABLET MACHINE to turn out tablets approximately same size as aspirins. Write 139/858, Office of this Paper.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

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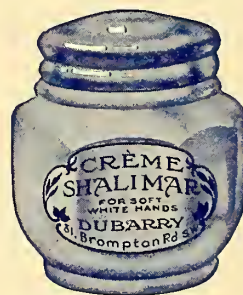
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